

The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission as mail matter under Class B.

可認物便郵種三第日四月一年八十三清明

Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at the United States Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

VOL. CXXXVII. No. 2781.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1920.

TARLS 12 PER ANNUM.



ROBINSON'S — THE — PIANO HOUSE

Grands and Uprights by:—

BROADWOOD

BRINSMEAD

COLLARD & COLLARD

CHAPPELL

CHICKERING

KNABE

ESTEY

HAMILTON

ETC. ETC.

GRAFONOLAS AND RECORDS
BY
THE COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE CO.,
NEW YORK

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES
TO THE SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

THE
ROBINSON PIANO
COMPANY, LTD.



SHANGHAI

TIENTSIN

PEKING



The North-China Herald.

Published every Saturday evening.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION

(INCLUDING DELIVERY):

Shanghai Tls. 12 per annum
Other parts of China... .. 13 ..**CONTRIBUTIONS.**

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected manuscript unless a stamped envelope be enclosed for the purpose. The contents of this paper are copyright.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The charge for announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is one tael, prepaid, which includes insertion both in the NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS and the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING AGENTS.**LONDON:**

Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, E.C.;
T. B. Browne, Ltd., 163 Queen Victoria Street;
D. J. Keymer, 3 Whitefriars Street;
F. Algar, 11 & 12 Clements Lane.

CHICAGO.

J. Roland Kay Co., Conway Building.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD J.A., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

CONTENTS.**Births, Marriages, Deaths, etc.****Arrivals and Departures of Passengers, etc.****LEADING ARTICLES—**

French Coercion Dissatisfaction... 579

Peking and the Famine... 579

A. D. C. and Dramatic Criticism... 580

The Piece Goods "Strike" ... 580

Russia, China and the Legations ... 581

Japan and the Reds in Siberia ... 582

Fads and Faddists ... 582

NOTES AND COMMENTS ... 583

CHINESE POLITICS... 588

VIEWS OF THE CHINESE PRESS ... 580

PORTS, ETC.—

Hunan's New Military Governor... 581

M-sacre on Kuichow Border ... 581

Missionary Murdered by Bandits ... 582

A Lady Gambler's End... 582

Educational Conference at Soochow ... 584

Slight Explosion at Oghshan ... 582

Socialism Rife in Hunan ... 583

New Vessel for Upper Yangtze... 583

Armistice Day at Chefoo... 583

University for Amoy... 584

Moving a City in Shansi... 584

The Famine in North China ... 585

A Journey into Sinkiang... 588

Mr. Shaw at Antung... 587

The Russian in Urga... 587

Japan's Duty to Korea... 587

Unhealthy Harbin ... 588

Australian Notes ... 589

Scottish Letter... 600

Chinkiang Notes ... 602

Alleged Betrothal of the Emperor... 602

SHANGHAI NEWS—

New Chinese Venture ... 603

Another Vessel Lost... 603

American Woman's Club ... 603

The Woman's Overseas Service Club ... 603

The Zionist Movement ... 603

American Legion Dinner... 604

The American Legion ... 604

Amalgams of the Southwest ... 604

Weddings—

Mollard-Ivanoff... 604

Moffat-Gilbert ... 604

Simpson-Hopkins ... 604

Thanksgiving Day... 605
The Art of Revolver Shooting... 606
The Murder of Lien Ying... 606
Nomads of the Mystic Shrine... 606
Three Men in a Motor-Car... 606
Public Utilities Controversy ... 607
Literary Tickets ... 607
The W. C. T. U. ... 607
A Fire with an Object Lesson... 608

CORRESPONDENCE—

The Belle of New York ... 609

A Street of Eyesores... 610

The Peking Famine Relief Committee ... 610

The Good Gambles ... 611

Rubber Share Prices ... 612

The Tientsin ... 612

The Shanghai War Memorial ... 613

Made in Germany ... 614

The Fire Bug & Wooden Bungalows 614

SPORT—

The Golf Club Championship ... 615

Association Football ... 615

Interport Tennis ... 615

M. C. C. in Australia... 615

Boxing... 615

SPECIAL ARTICLES—

Disunion Forces in China... 616

How to Buy a Fur Coat... 618

French Coercion Tramways... 618

Motor Tractors for Chinese... 619

COMMERCE & FINANCE ... 519

LAW REPORTS—

H. M. Supreme Court—

Philippine National Bank v. The

Eastern Syndicate, Ltd... 623

A Settlement Day Law Suit... 623

Strange Case of Mr. Levinson ... 623

U. S. Court for China—

An Enemy's Right to Sue... 625

The Hawkow Tragedy... 626

Honekew Shooting Tragedy... 628

Mixed Court—

"Special Interests" at the Mixed

Court ... 628

Mixed Court Notes... 627

THE BOOK PAGE ... 628

THE WOMAN'S PAGE ... 630

FROM THE FOUR WINDS... 632

**VICTROLA**

THE INSTRUMENT MOST SUITABLE FOR
ALL OCCASIONS

The VICTROLA Stands
SUPREME AMONG MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

TAKE ADVANTAGE TO-DAY OF OUR 20% DISCOUNT

Prices from \$49.50

Illustrated Catalogue Sent on Application

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

VICTOR AGENTS



The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

VOL. CXXXVII. No. 2781.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1920.

TAELS 12 PER ANNUM.

Enclosed with this issue:

"Municipal Gazette."

"Telegraphic Supplement."

"Weekly Share Supplement."

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

FRENCH CONCESSION DISSATISFACTION

Nov. 20.

It is with considerable regret that we have felt it necessary to refer at some length to the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in respect of the public utilities in the French Concession administered by the Compagnie Française de Tramways et d'Éclairage Électriques. But M. Chapeaux's exposition, following as it does upon the ultimatum of the French Municipal Council, makes it necessary that those ratepayers in the French Concession who are not acquainted with the language should be posted with details of a matter which very nearly affects them. It was in March of this year that we voiced the general discontent that was felt in the Concession with the supply of electric light then given by the Company. It was, from the very nature of things, a superficial survey of the situation as it then was. That the statements then made were in the main accurate is evident from the fact that subsequently the French Municipal Council, who had already made repeated protests on the matter, took it up and appointed a commission to inquire into the whole questions and it was upon their report that the ultimatum of October 9 was issued. Briefly stated, the allegations levelled against the French Company are three in number: they have failed to keep pace with the times, the tramway system is no longer of a magnitude justified by the size of the district in which it operates, and the supply of water and electric light by the Company itself is wholly insufficient to meet the requirements of a municipality from which the company has obtained a very rich monopoly.

In justice to the monopolists it may be said that whatever plans they might have had for the extension of their undertakings were incapable of execution during the five years of war. The difficulty of obtaining material was enhanced by the fact that, had it been delivered in France, it would still have been practically impossible to have transported it to Shanghai. But the war ended in 1918, and even if the French Municipal Council were prepared to wait during 1919 for something to be done, their patience could not be expected to last through another year. That is, in fact, what has happened and it was not until the Council had issued their letter of October 9 that information reached Shanghai as to what the Company had planned for the future. Whether their programme will meet the requirements of the French Municipal Council is a matter into which we do not at present intend to go. That it comes a great deal too late is the main criticism to be advanced against it. The Company has made a great deal of money out of its monopoly. The profits for 1919 amounted to Frs. 19,000,000 on a total capitalization of Frs. 8,000,000, and that with three wholly inadequate services. It may be, and should be, that, out of such immense sums as have accrued to the company in profits, provision has been made for those extensions which the development of the French Concession rightly demands, not for further development but for the efficient supply of the whole district as it at present stands. And if this has been done it should convey a modicum of satisfaction which must be discounted by the delay for causes which operated as much against similar undertakings in the International Settlement as in the French Concession.

It is clear that the anxiety of the French Municipal Council over the water supply during last summer is not such as should by sheer necessity be caused again, nor should the ratepayers as a whole be subject to the inconvenience that inadequate systems of

public utilities carry in their train. It is for this reason that the French Municipal Council deserve the congratulations and whole-hearted support of the community in the action they have taken. It is possible that they will not have to proceed to the extreme step contemplated by their letter. Such, probably, would be very far from their desires, but they realize, possibly better than do those responsible in Paris for the management of the Company, that the needs of a growing Concession such as the French cannot consistently be ignored. That the Company will awaken to the serious state of affairs in Shanghai and will do their utmost to arrange for such extensions in their works as will enable them to fulfil the contract under which they secured the rich monopoly they hold, is the least that can be expected of them. By purchasing from the Electricity Department of the International Settlement, 70 per cent. of the current they are supposed to manufacture they are certainly not keeping to their bargain; by failure to maintain an adequate water supply they lay themselves open to the same reproach. In these circumstances it is to be hoped that the Company will despatch a representative to Shanghai with full powers to negotiate with the Municipal Council, to discuss their future programme and to enter into such agreements as are necessary for the greater efficiency of the three services in question.

PEKING AND THE FAMINE

Nov. 22.

THAT our leading article of the 11th instant, replied to by Mr. F. H. Huang and Mr. Arthur Sowerby to-day, would give pain to the Peking International Committee we knew, and regretted that we felt obliged to write as we did. That that article was sincerely intended to stimulate contributions to famine relief, we trust that no one will need to be assured. In this connexion, we

would ask the Peking Committee to refer to the earlier communication from the Shanghai Committee complaining that money was not coming in as it should, and hinting very plainly at the reason; and to read our article again, which was in the main only a statement of fact, namely, that Chinese business men do not trust anything connected with Peking. It is a case with them of "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" And the purpose of the article was to stimulate their contributions by leaving no doubt in their minds whatever as to where their money would go.

This having been said, we hope that the Chinese newspapers will reproduce Mr. Huang's and Mr. Sowerby's letter, particularly that part which describes how the money is distributed, and the very fine record of \$100 as the total amount of expenses in an allocation of not less than \$500,000. We specially draw attention to this, because, having played a sort of "devil's advocate" part, it is the more incumbent on us to acknowledge and underline the refutation of Chinese misconceptions. As we said, we regret the injustice that has been done to the Committee. But we believe that good should result from the publicity given to Chinese feelings, which were undoubtedly checking the flow of subscriptions, as without such publication we should not have had so convincing an answer to those misconceptions nor one that would have attracted the same notice as this letter is likely to receive.

A. D. C. AND DRAMATIC CRITICISM

Nov. 22.

EXCEPTING that "A Mother of One of Them" is "very much surprised" that we allow such unkind letters to be published—which is a normal delusion that we have long given up trying to explain—we were not particularly involved in the controversy which "Spade's" letter about "The Belle of New York" has raised. For our article last Tuesday said, to the best of our ability, what we really felt about the show. Though laudatory, it could not fairly be described as a paean. And while there were some things we did not greatly enjoy, these were purely affairs of taste and the audience did so thoroughly enjoy them that it would have been unnecessarily unkind to the

actors and actresses to insert the crumpled roseleaf of cavi beneath the couch of popular approbation.

But now that "Spade" seems somewhat to shift his ground so as to attack the general attitude of the Press in Shanghai towards theatrical shows—let us for the present stick to the A.D.C. only—we want to have our say. Broadly speaking, "Spade" would appear to argue that as the A.D.C. is a money-making concern, it is the newspapers' business to damn its shows frankly when in the critic's opinion the public is likely to be swindled by spending money on them. All of which is only another example of how easy it is to run another person's business for him. In the first place, how is the critic to tell what the public will or will not consider a swindle? Everyone of us can recall plays that have bored him to tears, and yet other spectators were palpably enjoying them. As regards the A.D.C. in Shanghai, a large proportion of the audience is composed of friends or acquaintances of the people on the stage, who go partly to see what sort of exhibition the latter will make of themselves. The rest go, partly from curiosity, partly for something to do. If the show is poor, the A.D.C. does not get full houses and no amount of newspaper adulation will fill them. It is, however, to be observed that praise of a poor performance never rings true. It is as easily to be seen through as the conventional "Thank you very much" to an after-dinner drawing room singer, the only pleasure in whose performance was when it came to an end.

Admitting, as we frankly will admit, that there has, in the past, been too little discrimination in the praise given to A.D.C. productions, we think that criticism needs to be tempered with mercy. There is no branch of art in which the discrepancy between amateur and professional is so noticeable as the stage. A man may, without having had a single lesson, paint a picture which, though full of faults, gives unalloyed pleasure. A child even may write a poem which is still poetry in spite of mistakes. But the mere technique of acting, the proper management of hands and feet, facial muscles and intonation, takes years of hard study to master, and the presence or absence of it counts enormously in the whole impersonation. The A.D.C. is to be

congratulated on the general success with which it overcomes these difficulties. But it is, it is known as, and does not pretend to be other than, an Amateur Dramatic Club. Allowance is made accordingly and no one goes to an A.D.C. first night expecting an Ellen Terry or Henry Irving. If the play gives evidence of due care having been taken over its production, it would be absurd and unjust to damn it because the actors are not professionals. A hopeless duffer on the stage is very seldom asked by the A.D.C. to try again. The great test is whether, as a whole, the evening has been enjoyable. If so, we see no harm in ignoring the little deficiencies which no amateur can help.

THE PIECE GOODS "STRIKE"

Nov. 23.

OF the much vaunted strike of piece goods dealers little or nothing was heard yesterday, and even at this early stage we believe it is possible to announce it as the failure it deserved to be. On Saturday a deputation was abroad requesting hongts to close their doors, but where firms of standing were approached agitators were asked to move along. So this week sees business as usual, which is just what was to be expected considering who the agitators are and whose interests they represent. These people, up to the eyes in difficulties, had set out to obtain the fullest publicity for their case—which was nothing more nor less than a demand for wholesale cancellation of contracts—and to arouse the greatest measure of sympathy for themselves, but what they have succeeded in achieving is a degree of notoriety. In considering their action it cannot be too often emphasized that they are in no sense representative of the piece goods trade as we have known it hitherto. The body which really represents that trade is the Piece Goods Guild, the "Tsung Hua Tang," a body whose history goes back for sixty-five years and whose integrity remains unquestioned in these times of stress. The present agitators belong to other groups which may have a superficial resemblance to the Guild, but that is all. They were until two days ago led by an organization known as the Exchange Maintenance Society,

sometimes also called the Anti-Panic Society, a fledgling scarcely a year old, but which is now reported to have had the good sense to dissolve itself, and it is this sort of body which is making the trouble to-day. When their case is analysed, it looks suspiciously like as if all this trouble were no more than an outward manifestation of deathbed struggles.

If this view is correct, we had better call in the undertaker than the physician, for the existence of these people has been disastrous throughout and there is no place for them in the particular world they have invaded. The history for their entrance into the piece goods trade and their subsequent career holds out no hope of usefulness for the future, and we had best make an end of them. When trade was booming in 1919 they saw easy wealth, and with a good heart but no consideration of the consequences they went cheerfully in off the deep end, paying no heed as to how they were to get out again. They were not alone by any means, for all the evil characteristics of a boom were present at the time. Importing firms in many cases concluded engagements without due inquiry into the standing of those with whom they were dealing; the same thing went on at Home and manufacturers found themselves overwhelmed in the burst of enthusiasm prevailing, ignoring the fact that the greater part of the business was merely on a speculative footing and a bad one at that. As is ever the case these doings were merely the preliminary to disaster, for there was no capital behind the newly-fledged dealers and there was even less experience. The result has been that the moment business became bad they found themselves in difficulties of a serious nature, and in their own disaster they must inevitably drag down others who were too trusting. Now these people, who were so eager to enter a business of which they could not possibly know the rudiments, are asking to be absolved from all the penalties of their misguided operations, letting who will bear the brunt so long as they go unscathed. And what is more, having failed in the first instance by ordinary means, they are endeavouring to introduce a species of mob law into the case by calling a strike. That they have failed is due to the fact that

their own countrymen of standing will have naught to do with their proposals, and rightly too.

So we see these agitators coming near to the end of their tether, and we shall ultimately see them disappear without regret except for the damage they have wrought. It would be futile to attempt, even if it were possible, to set them on their feet now, or in the future, for that would be merely putting a premium on the entry of speculators with their inevitable effect of dislocating legitimate business. Even without their unwelcome presence business would have been difficult enough at the present time, for not only have merchants to meet the fall in exchange, but also to bear the burden of acute financial stringency. Not only is China reflecting the tightness of money in London and New York, but owing to her own condition, civil strife abroad and banditti roaming the land, money which would normally be available to assist the dealer in his difficulties is now locked up, in fact barred and bolted as well. The moral of the whole business is perfectly plain, for if we look round and see those who are facing the storm with an absolutely calm mind we find they are the people who have never deviated from the conservative methods of business which have proved so successful in the past. The attempt to hasten business in China has not succeeded, and what has happened during the past year should stand for long as a warning to those who are tempted to rush injudiciously into business with methods which have not the sanction of success in the past.

RUSSIA, CHINA AND THE LEGATIONS

Nov. 24.

It has taken the Diplomatic Body just two months to arrive at a unanimous decision in respect of China's breaking off relations with Prince Koudacheff. But now that they have agreed, they are certainly to be congratulated on the nature of their conclusions. The Note sent to the Waichiaopu and published by us last Monday embodies certain principles and ways of observing them which should on the whole, fairly well safeguard Russian extraterritorial rights. The Note begins by pointing out that China's undertakings in this respect "do not appear to

have been executed"—a mild way of expressing it; and goes on to enumerate indispensable requirements: the maintenance of Russian police in Russian Concessions; the perpetuation of the old Russian Courts, their organization and personnel; the appointment of Russian advisers where there are no Russian Courts; and the institution of a special Russian bureau at the Waichiaopu, also with Russian advisers.

As yet there is no news of the Waichiaopu's reply, but it is scarcely to be expected that that reply will be an unqualified acceptance of the Diplomatic Body's demand. For example, the Tientsin Concession appears to have been under the control of a Chinese Commissioner since a day or two after the "rupture" mandate of September 23. Peking will not easily relinquish such a prize: rather, it seems chiefly to have been concerned with plans for getting Hankow also into its clutches. We know also from his own past utterances that the Chinese Foreign Minister's supreme ambition is to abolish extraterritoriality in China and he would naturally be reluctant to accept conditions which would deprive him of so favourable an opportunity as the rupture with Prince Koudacheff has given him, of establishing a precedent here and a precedent there against plenary restitution of Russian rights, in the day when Russia has once more a Government. Even if the Diplomatic Body's Note were fully accepted, it contains weak points. Why, for instance, should "mixed courts deal with Sino-Russian cases wherein Russians are defendants"? If a Chinese sues an Englishman, he goes to the British Court. Why should a Russian be treated differently? Similarly, why are purely Chinese courts to try cases in which Chinese are defendants? And in respect of Russian adviserships, it is one thing to get them appointed, but quite another to secure for them any power, as is notoriously the misfortune of most advisers in Peking, even those who give advice which it would profit China to accept.

The value of the Note would seem to consist principally in this: that it records the Diplomatic Body's perception of the fact that China has not been true to her pledges towards Russians, and that it debars her from arguing another day that, because the

Powers did not protest against her illegal behaviour, they, therefore, acquiesced in it. This is so much to the good. But very much more is needed. From the moment that the Powers unitedly and officially note China's failure to carry out her undertaking that Russian rights shall be respected, they are morally and implicitly bound to see that she makes redress. During the past two months of making up of minds, untold injustices have been done to the Russians in China. Those in Mongolia especially have been subjected to the greatest oppression and we do not doubt that Russians in the Tientsin Concession have abundant cause of complaint. We recognize that redress in such cases may be difficult to the point of impossibility. There is, therefore, surely the greater cause for the promptest possible action to prevent a continuance of such misconduct. We trust that the Legations, having at length started on the right path, will not content themselves with merely written protests, but, will see to it that the Russian people in China are as well secured as they would have been if the curse of Bolshevism had never fallen upon their country.

JAPAN AND THE REDS IN SIBERIA

Nov. 25.

In the long but intensely interesting analysis of China's present political situation by "G. Gramada" which we publish to-day, one point is likely to attract special notice. By well-informed Chinese, he says, it is held that Japan knows she will presently have to fight Bolshevik Russia; that she is organizing in north China accordingly; and that, conscious of the popularity she would acquire in Europe as a champion against the detested Soviet, she expects to realize her ambitions in north China during the war without interference from abroad. Half of this theory we may dismiss as the normal Chinese suspicion of Japan and the inability to recognize the growing strength of the liberal and business elements in her political life.

But that Japan may in the near future be forced into armed conflict with the Reds in Siberia, is a possibility very near to the line of things probable. Events in Siberia have, perhaps, not been

followed so closely as they deserve, owing to their extreme complexity. A few outstanding features may therefore be recalled. At the end of October a conference met at Chita to endeavour to reconcile the different forces and establish a united Far Eastern Russian Republic. That conference ended in a complete triumph for the friends of Bolshevism, excepting that the Vladivostok delegates refused to submit to them. In Vladivostok, however, the Communist element is certainly very strong; and one must infer that it was likely to swamp its opponents, for, on November 14, General Oi, the Japanese commander, called the chairman of the Assembly and leaders of parties to wait on him, and told them plainly that he would not allow Communism in regions tenanted by Japanese troops. On November 20 Krasnoschekoff, the Bolshevik leader at Chita, sent an ultimatum to the Vladivostok Assembly bidding it dissolve and submit to Chita or take the consequences. At the moment of writing Vladivostok has not replied.

Whom then will Vladivostok obey, Chita or General Oi? And in the event of her electing for the former, what will Japan do? She can, of course, hold Vladivostok and the littoral without great difficulty. But if all reports of the Red troops actually at Irkutsk be true, she would have to do much more than that, the line of necessary defence extending not less than across all northern Manchuria. The recent and continued occupation of Hung-chun by Japanese troops and the presence of Japanese guards on the Chinese Eastern Railway thus acquires a new significance, and there is reason to believe that extensive preparations have already been made to meet any Red advance inland. The greatest interest hangs upon Vladivostok's reply to Chita.

FADS AND FADDISTS

Nov. 26.

WE seem to be living in an age when the faddist reigns supreme. In questions of health, education and other public matters, Britain (it may be other countries also) is governed by successive groups of these creatures, and whatever pet theory is held by the majority of officials for the time being is im-

posed on the community with all the sacredness of law. But probably no people are so subject to the powers of the faddist as are the teachers. This may be due to the fact that the teaching profession is at present not self-governing as those of the law and medicine. In Britain its members are largely under the control of governing bodies of various kinds, committees often composed of more or less illiterate persons whose main idea is to "save the ratepayers' pockets" and to whom the idea of giving every child the very best opportunity to use its abilities and to improve its powers of thinking occupies a very minor position. Yet these people out of the meagreness of their intellects are often the ones who largely embrace some new fad and being aided and abetted by officials—directors of education, secretaries and men of that ilk—force the poor over-driven schoolmaster or schoolmistress to take up this new whim.

None of these worthy people would dare to offer advice to a doctor as to the treatment of a patient or to a lawyer on some question involving legal knowledge. They might even shrink from giving counsel to the village carpenter or stonemason on matters connected with their calling. Not so with the teacher however; they are most of them quite ready to teach him his business, and we have the spectacle of the local "lady" or the greengrocer gravely laying down the law as to what is the best curriculum for the instruction of the rising generation. But one can almost afford to smile at the ludicrous efforts of such creatures to pose as followers of Locke or Pestalozzi. It is when people like inspectors take up faddism that the chances of the schoolboy and schoolgirl of getting a real education become more and more remote. Unfortunately many inspectors nowadays are incurable faddists and there are a hundred and one impositions supervised by a daily invading army of these officials who have turned our time-honoured schools into mere factories. Old fads, though they have cost the country huge sums of money, are ruthlessly thrown into the rubbish heap. New ones have taken their place and now they are thrown at the children collectively with the mathematical accuracy of postoffice routine and with military severity. A repetition of the long list of these

fads that have held the field during the past thirty years would sound as monotonous as a list of the kings of Israel and Judah.

The worst of it is that fads do not seem to lead us any nearer to the conception of a rational system of education. Each has held the field until a new one caught the popular ear and the devotees of the old turned to the new with all the fervour of the Athenians as St. Paul knew them. In order to get into the limelight, or in other words, to come prominently under the notice of members of education committees and so stand a good chance of promotion, many teachers will throw themselves eagerly into the latest "movement" though in their hearts of hearts they recognize it as futile as far as real benefits to the pupils are concerned; and it is not in this way that the A.I. citizen of the future will be evolved. One of the latest fads is "organized games" and hours of useful time are being wasted at school and in evening play centres by the teachers showing children how to play! The youngsters themselves find this supervision so irksome that many parents have been complaining that their offspring do not come straight home but remain to play in the streets with freedom after instructors have gone. The limit however seems to have been reached in some of the schools of a large Scotch city where the children have to submit to "laughing drill." At a given signal they have to begin laughing and at another immediately cease or be punished. We may look later on for a "weeping drill," though some of us had experience of this form of exercise before the days when fads superseded the ideas of a sound education.

THE TRAMS

Nov. 26.

FIRST a word to our correspondents. Owing to the length and number of their letters, we have been obliged to follow a practice common on London papers, of shortening them, always with due regard to not impairing the main point. Mere expressions of dissatisfaction may be "taken as read" nowadays; repetitions of what others have said have come out; and not a few libellous statements. We are sorry to have

had to use the blue pencil which is usually kept as far as possible from correspondence columns. But we think the writers will prefer the pith of their letters at once, rather than delay for the whole and even possibly no publication at all.

While the public complains of the Tram Company the Company thinks it has just as much cause to complain of the public—that is, of the Council. It complains of the severity of its charter, of the sum it has to pay for road maintenance and of the Council's niggardliness in respect of permission to open new routes. Again, some of the complaints against the Company are incurable. Shanghai is by no means the only city in the world in which trams (and omnibuses and trains) are crowded to suffocation at the "rush" hours; and we very much doubt that existing routes could carry more cars than they do. This would block the idea of special cars at tiffin, even if it were feasible to keep them waiting on The Bund for the midday demand. The notion of "all first class" cars at these hours, however, is attractive. Another remedy would be to take the Chékiang Road cars down Peking Road, by a new track, and keep the Maloo exclusively for Carter Road and Bubbling Well traffic.

Even if these suggestions be practicable, they are but partial and temporary, while the population goes on growing and the streets are as narrow as ever. We hold no brief for the Tramway Company, but we think that the disabilities of its position are more real than realized. On the other hand, travelling by tram is, to put it mildly, not luxurious and we are not altogether convinced that it might not be improved. Meanwhile newspaper correspondence does not carry us much "forrader." The same complaints, the same suggestions have been made again and again for years past. The point of view of either side is too discrepant for any great result to accrue. We think the time has come for a special commission to ascertain what can and cannot be done to meet a public grievance which is both deep and bitter.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The King and Queen of Spain reached Paris last evening, on their return from England.—French Wireless.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Bolshevist Craft

Nothing appears more certain about the Soviet Government of Russia than that it cannot be trusted, and one can understand Gen. Wrangel's bitter comment on the indifference to his fate shown by Poland and the great Powers. He being disposed of, and the Polish menace averted by a sort of peace treaty, (which it is impossible to believe that Moscow will respect for a moment longer than necessary), the Soviet is reported to be preparing a new campaign against the Ukraine. That simply brings us back to the position as it was before Poland's campaign, which was largely designed to help the Ukraine Republic in establishing itself as a buffer state, began. With Wrangel now down and out, be it remembered, and the Communists gaining ground in Siberia, the oft-reported risings against Lenin & Co. seem as far from success as ever. If the Ukraine is overwhelmed, Poland will be drawn into war again, and so *ad caput*. What particularly strikes one in these circumstances is the utter futility of trade negotiations with the Soviet. The idea is that if Russian exports could be revived and trade got going, the Soviet would be undermined and Russia recover her sanity. But the Soviet are quite clever enough to scent that possibility and guard against it. Meanwhile the negotiations merely provide the Soviet with an excuse for sending to London the sort of insulting message reported to-day. A ring fence round Russia appears the only practicable policy.

The Greek Premier

M. Rhalys has been appointed Greek Premier, and has begun his public utterances by a denial of pro-German tendencies on the part of his ministry, a declaration of solidarity with the Allies and a statement that no change in foreign policy is in contemplation. He is probably quite honest in this declaration, for his previous political history does not show him as originally a partisan of the Germans, and the same may be said of M. Gounaris, his Minister of War. Rather have these two been enemies of M. Venizelos, and this, coupled with too great an eagerness to be on the winning side, has been responsible for changes in their attitude. At the start of the war M. Rhalys is believed to have been strongly pro-Ally, and it is on record that when it was proposed that Greece should cooperate in the British attack on the Dardanelles he joined M. Venizelos in urging Constantine to this course. As we know, Greece did not cooperate, and, never particularly stalwart in his views, M. Rhalys allowed himself to be dazzled by German

victories and so came into the King's party. To-day it is quite probable that he is sincerely pro-Ally—as sincerely as a man of that stamp can be—but he is likely also to be pro-Constantine, always having had a soft spot in his heart for the ex-King. M. Gounaris, as it happens, also started at the beginning of the war as a mild friend of the Allies, but hatred of M. Venizelos impelled him into the opposition camp when the Dardanelles question arose, and from this point he was inevitably pro-German. He took office between the first and second ministries of M. Venizelos in 1915, and while no event of the first importance, such as the handing over of fortifications or surrender of troops, occurred, he bears the responsibility, along with the King, of having given Bulgaria a secret assurance that in the event of an attack on Serbia Greece would not intervene. M. Gounaris seems a fit partner for Constantine in the work of tearing up scraps of paper, and one may suspect that he is the stronger man of the two cabinet leaders. With such supporters in office it is no wonder that the ex-King has quickly proclaimed his desire for a plebiscite, and all the circumstances, including the departure of M. Venizelos, suggest but one result.

Germany and League

We do not commit the fatuity of supposing that editorial utterances in Shanghai will greatly affect the decisions of Geneva. But in common courtesy and friendship to our French and Belgian allies in the Far East we feel sure we are voicing the opinions of all the British community in expressing the earnest hope that Germany's backstairs supporters will not succeed in gaining her admission to the League of Nations. It is not so much a question of bad policy, although, in all conscience, there are objections enough on that score, as of what is simply due to France and Belgium. To admit Germany would be an insult to them which would go far to justify their withdrawing from the League. Germany has done these two peoples such injury, wholly unprovoked as must take years to repair. She has done nothing to repair it. She has not paid a sixpence towards reparation and she has done her utmost to evade every obligation of the armistice and peace treaty. She shows no sign whatever of repentance for her crimes. That one regrets she is not a member of the League means merely that one regrets the things which make it as yet impossible by all human standards of decent feeling to become a member, not at all that one wants her admission till she has earned it. We do not seriously fear that she will be admitted, because the League would certainly have to choose between her and France. But the bare fact of its being advocated is deplorable.

The Importance of Persia

Lord Curzon's statement, reported in Reuter's telegrams, on British policy in Persia is welcome and interesting, partly because of the undeserved suspicion with which the Anglo-Persian Convention was treated last year, partly because of the manner in which the accomplishing of its terms has been impeded. One of the most important of these was, it may be recalled, that Great Britain would assist Persia both with officers and money to reorganize her gendarmerie. That this had been delayed we knew, but not the reason. Lord Curzon's statement hints pretty plainly at Bolshevik agencies. And these, it may further be noted, are an important factor in the dispensability to all Asia in general and Great Britain in particular, of a strong self-reliant Persia. A glance at the map shows how Persia is sandwiched in between Mesopotamia to the west and Afghanistan to the east. For both these countries Britain is directly responsible, and as Mesopotamia has no natural frontier to the north, it is the more essential that it should be unapproachable from the east. It is in no way to Great Britain's interest that Persia should be a sort of lay figure acting only under impulse from Simla or Whitehall. Contrary to general delusions, Great Britain has no desire to extend her empire, least of all in directions where it cannot be defended by the sea, and if she goes into Persia it is merely because that Power must be set on its legs and there is no one else to do the job.

Benefits from War

Very few countries in the world have reaped any tangible benefit from the war, rather the reverse, so it is satisfactory to find one place where on the whole it has been a blessing. This is Mesopotamia, although to judge by all the fighting that has occurred there in recent months a considerable section of the populace is quite unconvinced of the accretion of any advantage whatsoever. The military occupation of the country, however, has achieved things which years of peace were unable to bring about. In the first place the country has been provided with a harbour, which it could not be said to possess previously, and this is solely due to the requirements of the army for a base at Basra. The port facilities thus created remain for the purposes of commerce, and are certain to have an important influence on the development of the country's trade. In addition there are now 875 miles of railway, chiefly of metre gauge, the greater part of which was laid for military purposes, and roads have sprung up on which the omnipresent motor is now seen daily. A notable contrast indeed to what existed when the Expeditionary Force made its entry in November, 1914. Since the conclusion of hostilities a great deal has been done in the way of flood prevention and irrigation, and

altogether the country is in the way of being considerably transformed. The report which sets out these benefits—from the Civil Commissioner's office in Bagdad—reaches Shanghai almost simultaneously with the news that Great Britain is making preparations to hand the country over to the Arabs, and from the point of view of the future there is some little satisfaction in knowing that at the same time as we were fighting over the country we were laying the foundations for its development.

A Monarch Misunderstood

In his attempt to curry favour with the Allies the ex-King Constantine is making the usual plea that he has been misunderstood, and that in reality he has always been a friend of the Entente. If he is to prove his case, however, he will have to make the ex-Queen Sophie bear a very large share of the blame for what happened between Berlin and Athens before the Allies decided that the pair of them should disappear, lock, stock and barrel, from Greece, for fragments of a telegraphic correspondence between the two capitals have been preserved and reproduced in a Greek White Book. There is, to mention one item of some importance, a loan of 40 million francs to the King dealt with in this correspondence. Admitted that the bulk of the telegrams were addressed to Queen Sophie, it is hardly likely that the King was not a party to what was proceeding. And it is more than probable that when the Queen in a final message expressed her opinion of the Entente he fully concurred. This message is notable by reason of a choice piece of language it contains. "May the infamous pigs," telegraphs the Queen alluding to the Entente, "receive the punishment they deserve!" There is certainly no chance of misunderstanding Sophie, and surely Constantine will not have the most simple task in persuading the world that its ideas about him have been all wrong.

Migration

The Board of Trade returns of passenger traffic to and from the United Kingdom show that the business of migration is getting well into its stride again. During the first half of the present year the United Kingdom lost on balance 69,639 passengers to countries outside Europe, and noting whither these people have gone it is evident that emigration is again proceeding normally. British North America shows a balance in her favour of 40,909 passengers, Australia and New Zealand 13,848, while the United States comes in for 16,188. These totals are obviously accounted for by the departure of emigrants, and it is to be noted that South Africa does not come into the picture. On the contrary we received a few more from that part of the world than

we gave, and the same with India, in fact over 2,000 more. These two cases, we presume, show the ordinary passenger movements, and the additional number arriving in the United Kingdom is probably due to the fact that during the previous few years there was a very great scarcity of passages. A rather interesting feature of the report is that during the period under review the United Kingdom received 18,291 more aliens than left her shores, but in its usual tantalizing manner the Board of Trade does not suggest any particular reason therefor. The most natural explanation is that there has been an influx of Continental waiters, but, if so, let us hope that the Teuton is not yet back in the arena.

The Spelling Bee

The report of the English Central Board dealing with the subject of examinations held in some of the Leicestershire schools suggests that candidates should be examined more severely on their spelling ability. It was remarked by more than one examiner that the system of marking enabled bad spellers to score too highly, and one of the commonest defects noted was the inability of many pupils to spell their own names correctly. Not high falutin' names but ordinary common or garden Christian names. Those who have to do a great deal of writing will sympathize with the young whose minds trouble with nothing but phonetics. As compared with the very fancy way in which many words are written, phonetics have much to commend them, but directly an attempt was made to adopt such a style of writing for general use, the introduction of standard methods of reproducing sound would in a short while create nearly as many difficulties as modern spelling does now, due principally to the fact that all persons do not hear the same word alike. On the other hand possibly the introduction of some sort of shorthand from the earliest years of a child's life and the general adoption of such a system would have very material benefits, not the least of which would be the ability to extend the scope of examinations through the possibility of doing more writing in a given time.

The Stymie

In view of the part which stymies played in the final of the Golf Club championship on Sunday it is worth recalling the proposal of the American Golfing Association a year or two ago to eliminate the stymie altogether. The case put forward for this action was that in the vast majority of cases the stymie is purely accidental, and as such should not be allowed to influence the game. The obvious reply to this is that a great many other things in golf are also accidental, a bad lie for instance, and once the principle is

laid down that the element of chance should be reduced to a minimum, there will be no end to new rules. Against this line of argument, however, the Americans retort that the great majority of bad lies are the consequence of bad play, getting off the straight and so forth, whereas the same can seldom be said of the stymie, granted nevertheless that when there is the danger of one players are well advised to give it a wide berth. The American Association was in favour of its abolition and handed the proposal on to the Royal & Ancient, which with natural conservatism refused to budge, and with a wholly admirable desire to keep golf the same game all the world over, the Americans decided not to make the proposed change. It is, however, tolerably certain that the controversy on this subject will go on, for there is a distinct school of golfing thought, not confined to America, which regards the stymie with disfavour. We do not know if they are allied to those who want a larger hole, but it would be no surprise if they are.

Frenchside Street Names

Some interesting changes are being made in street naming by the French Municipal Council. In addition to honouring the leaders of the Allied Armies, it has been decided that the names of those men who went home to fight and died on the field of honour shall be given to some of the streets already in existence and others yet to be laid out. Among the names so honoured up to the present are Alfred Magy, Gustave de Boissezon, Charles Culty, Camille Lorioz. On the nameplates for the streets the name of the soldier after whom a street is called will appear, followed by the insignia of the Croix de Guerre. It is a typically French action, graceful in its conception and valuable as an indication of the lasting quality of French gratitude and remembrance. This attempt to bring into the common every-day life of those who are to live in the French Concession in years to come the names of those men who went in answer to the call, is much to be commended. It may very well be that in a short while the association of the street with one who fell in the war may be a little dim, but always there will be someone who will remember and pass on the knowledge.

German Trade

Inquiry in various branches of trade in China recently has revealed the fear that, by reason of cheaper prices, Germany might find it a simple matter to resume her old commercial position. It was known, for instance, many months ago, that Germans were in the interior offering the immediate delivery of electric machinery, and there is evidence that they have succeeded in securing one or two contracts. But their general prospects do not seem particularly easy, and, if we are to believe a report by Lloyd's Bank, usually a well informed source, the Germans are

no better off than other countries where trade difficulties are concerned. When the mark stood at about 150, this report points out, German goods on an average were too dear for the greater part of the world, and although the mark has since depreciated to something like 250 and exports have consequently been stimulated, this is merely a temporary phase, as manufacturers have now an increased difficulty in paying for the raw material which they must import. At the same time labour troubles are looming ahead. Income tax is deducted from the pay of the workmen, and they are now agitating for increased wages in compensation. It looks very much as if the old bogey of German super-efficiency had been set abroad to scare the rest of the world, but in the light of these facts it will not hold good. Admit their efficiency certainly and their danger as competitors, but do not let them bluff us into a belief of their invincibility. The war knocked that theory on the head.

Belgium's New Territory

M. Ch. Féguenne, Acting Consul-General for Belgium, kindly informs us that, according to the stipulations of the Versailles Treaty, the circles of Eupen and Malmédy came under Belgian sovereignty from the date on which the Treaty came into force—January 10, 1920. This transfer was suspended for a period of six months, owing to the condition giving the inhabitants the right to decide whether all or part of these circles should be maintained under German sovereignty, Belgium undertaking to submit to the League of Nations the result of this popular vote and pledging herself to accept its decision. In spite of the German Government's efforts to modify the terms of this referendum, its propaganda, accusations against the Belgian Government, and the direct pressure brought to bear upon the inhabitants of Eupen and Malmédy, the futility of these efforts may be judged from the fact that in the circle of Eupen the proportion of partisans of German administration was eight per thousand, and in the circle of Malmédy only one-sixth per thousand. As a result, the Belgian Government at once approached the League of Nations, asking for the definite transfer to Belgian sovereignty of these territories, which for centuries had been Belgian and had been arbitrarily handed over to Prussia in 1815. Following upon the report of the referendum, the Executive Council of the League of Nations decided upon the transfer of Eupen and Malmédy to Belgium, unanimously and without any restriction.

Word has been received by the Chekiang, Anhui, and Kiangsu Silk Guild to the effect that the Peking Government has passed a motion to give Tls. 20,000 to the Chinese delegation to the World Silk Exposition which will be held in New York next year.

CHINESE POLITICS

DR. SUN AND PARTY FOR CANTON

The Model Government

THEIR AIMS AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS PEKING

The China Mail str. China, which sailed for Hongkong on Thursday morning, took with her a number of distinguished leaders of the Constitutionalist cause. Among those departing are Dr. Sun Yat-sen, former President of the Republic; Dr. Wu Ting-fang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Tang Shao-yi, former Premier of the Republic; Mr. George C. Hsu, former Minister of Justice; Dr. Wu Chao-chu, son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang and former Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Wong Ching-hwei, the famous revolutionary leader; Mr. Quo Tai-chi, former secretary to President Li Yuan-hung; Mr. Chang Chi, former speaker of the Senate; and Mr. Wang Pei-chun, special delegate of General Tang Chi-yao.

When interviewed by a representative of "The North China Daily News" on Wednesday, the three chief leaders, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Mr. Tang, stated that they could not at present say definitely what their plans would be after their arrival in Canton.

UNIFICATION MANDATE ABSURD.

"We cannot recognize the mandate of unification issued by the Peking President," stated Dr. Sun. "While we desire peace and have expressed our hope to the effect that hostilities would cease, we refuse to recognize this mandate unless the Peking Government is ready to enter into negotiations with us for a just and proper solution of the main questions, which include the Constitution, foreign relations, and other such matters. Our peace delegates are here in Shanghai ready to negotiate peace and will, if necessary, postpone their trip to Canton should Peking wire us signifying their willingness to meet us on equal terms. We do not want any secret understanding between individuals. We do not want a patched-up peace. Such would be worse than nothing at all."

"After General Chen Chiung-ming's troops had whipped and driven the Kuangsi troops out of Kuangtung, Tsen Chen-hsuan, Mu Yung-hsin, Wen Tsung-yao, and other pro-Kuangsi leaders, were forced to flee for their very lives. At the very moment of their escape they issued manifestoes declaring the unity of the North and the South. Their act was ridiculous, farcical, absurd, and puerile and needed no denunciation. The Peking Government, however, hoping to deceive foreigners into making loans to them, immediately seized upon this opportunity and issued

the mandate referred to. As Tsen had been dismissed from the Military Government some time ago, how could he issue a proclamation of unity?"

"Will you recognize any loans concluded by the Peking Government?"—"Decidedly no."

AN EXAMPLE TO OTHERS.

"We have a quorum who can carry on as before, now that the Kuangsi party have been kicked out," said Dr. Wu. "We will have no more militarism if we can possibly prevent it. Part of our programme is to abolish gambling. We do not say that we can abolish brothels right away, but we will do our best to carry on the government in a modern, civil way, like, for instance, Shanghai and Hongkong."

"I intend to introduce a system which is new to the Chinese officials and which will probably bring about some opposition. I have conferred with my colleagues about it and they agree that it should be carried out. I myself will take the lead. We shall require all officials, whether new or old, high or low, to take an oath promising to do their duty in a straightforward way and not to accept any bribes. Any person who is found breaking this oath will be punished to the utmost rigour of the law. To put the whole thing in a nut-shell, we intend to do our best for the Constitutionalist provinces so that they may derive some good from our acts. We want to prove ourselves to be a model to other provinces so that they may follow the example."

Dr. Wu stated that he was as yet unable to give any information as to the organization of the Military Government. That would be arranged after his arrival in Canton.

CHEN CHIUNG-MING NO BOLSHEVIK.

"If Peking will abrogate its so-called unification mandate, I may not go to Canton," said Mr. Tang. "I will stay till the last moment and see what she decides to do. If I receive a wire before the boat sails, I will come ashore again to discuss terms with Peking."

"Is it true that General Chen Chiung-ming is advocating Bolshevik principles?"—"No. General Chen is absolutely against violent and radical measures and has been so for years—not to say Bolshevism. The man is not a radical, judging by his character, and what he has done in the past tends to prove this statement."

FAMINE LOANS ONLY PERMISSIBLE.

Mr. Tang stated that he was opposed to any loans, excepting the nature of a loan for the famine relief work. This work, however, should not be carried on under Peking supervision, but should be supervised by missions or reputable organizations in whom Mr. Tang has much faith.

"It is to be hoped," said the three gentlemen, "that no loans will be made to any party until the

country is actually at peace. We will do our best for the country and shall always be glad to receive friendly criticism from anybody who is willing to give such advice."

RUSSIAN RIGHTS IN CHINA

Legations' Demands for Their Protection

Peking, Nov. 20.

The Diplomatic Corps, replying on the 18th instant to the Chinese Government's Note of October 22, takes note of the latter's declaration that all the measures taken *vis-à-vis* of Russian subjects in China are merely provisional, and that all changes in the status of Russians and Russian interests in China will be discussed with a future recognized Russian Government; that Russians will continue to enjoy the rights guaranteed to them by treaties, and that there will be no change in the administration of Russian concessions.

It goes on to point out that hitherto these undertakings do not appear to have been executed, and, seeing that the status of Russians involves other foreign interests, the Diplomatic Corps considers it necessary, in the interests of other foreigners, to suggest:

(1) That the police in the Russian concessions be under the control of the local municipal councils, and that the latter adhere to the old regulations.

(2) That as regards jurisdiction, where possible, the old Russian courts, their organization and personnel should be maintained, such courts acting in the name of China, but administering Russian law in accordance with the Mandate of August 5, 1918. These courts should try inter-Russian and Russo-foreign cases, while the mixed courts should deal with Sino-Russian cases wherein Russians are defendants, while the local Chinese courts should deal with Sino-Russian cases where Chinese are defendants. It is pointed out that these measures should be purely provisional, and without establishing any precedent.

(3) The Corps suggested that in centres where many Russians reside, the administration of Russians and the conduct of Russian legal affairs should be carried out by the Chinese Commissioner, with the assistance of Russian advisers.

In order to secure proper co-ordination, there should be a special Russian bureau attached to the Waichiaopu, with a high Chinese at the head, and Russian advisers, while in order to work out details, a Sino-Russian Commission should be appointed, its Russian members not representing any institution of a political character. The nomination of Rus-

sian advisers should be in agreement with the Corps.

The Note concluded by remarking that several months had elapsed without any definite *modus vivendi*. The Corps therefore hoped for an early reply.—Reuter.

The Case of Shanghai

It will be observe that no reference was made to Shanghai. We learn that the unique nature of Shanghai's case has been recognized and, with the consent of the Chinese Government, negotiations regarding the position and control of Russians in Shanghai have been transferred to this town, where they will be taken up between the Doyen of the Consular Body and the Chinese Envoy for Foreign Affairs.

A Step in the Right Direction

Peking, Nov. 25.

It is stated officially that there will be no change in the Russian personnel of the Russian prisons in the Chinese Eastern zone, but the Chinese Government will give new appointments.—Reuter.

THE ATTACK ON URGA

Raiding Force Probably Doubled

Peking, Nov. 22.

The American relief party returned from Urga this afternoon, accompanied by Mr. Mills, an American engineer, Mr. Izeo, the Japanese military agent, Baron Fittinghoff, his wife, son and daughter, and several others. Mr. Miles (a British subject), Mr. Green and Mr. Olafsen (Danese) and 11 Japanese are the only foreigners remaining at Urga.

The new arrivals confirm the main details of the Chinese reports of fighting on October 24, 26 and 28, and a heavy engagement on November 4. Altogether 20 minor engagements and five major ones have taken place.

When the party left Urga on the 17th instant, enemy shells were falling at Anolika, 12 miles to the east of Urga. The attackers are led by Russian officers, and consist mainly of Mongols, Buriats, Japanese and probably some Chinese. It is believed at Urga that Baron Ungern is directing operations. There are but few Russians among the rank and file. The original strength was about 2,000, but probably this number has been doubled by reinforcements.

The Chinese have also been reinforced by 2,500 Chinese infantry and cavalry from Mimicheng (Kiakta.) A further attack upon Urga is expected, the outcome of which is doubtful. The position of the Russians left at Urga is most pitiable.

Baron Fittinghoff is very ill, and if he had not been removed he would certainly have died. All the leading Mongols at Urga are under restraint, including the

Hutukhtu. The party speak in the highest terms of Mr. Mills's refusal to leave without Baron Fittinghoff and his family, while his house was under shell-fire and he was in other constant dangers, although there was nothing to prevent his own departure.—Reuter.

RIGHT MAN IN RIGHT PLACE.

Peking, Nov. 25.

It is reported that Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang will shortly leave for Urga to take over the chief command, which is a measure that will give widespread satisfaction in view of the unruly conduct of the soldiers there.—Reuter.

OBJECTION TO LOANS TO PEKING

American Chinese Feeling

The popular resistance to loans of any kind to the Chinese Government, which has been noted in our columns from time to time, finds a counterpart among Chinese in America. The following copy of a resolution passed at the Chinese Convention held in San Francisco in June is worth noting. Whether the attitude here shown might be modified by the more recent meeting in New York of the New Consortium we do not know. But as China goes to-day we think it unlikely.

Resolution adopted by the Convention of the North American Chinese people held at San Francisco, State of California, United States of America, on the 24th day of June, 1920.

Whereas the internal political situation of the Republic of China is in disorder due to the lack of a central government capable of commanding the confidence and support of the people; and

Whereas there is no parliament now existing in China which is truly representative of the people and constitutionally elected; and

Whereas loans made to any of the governments now existing in China have been used in the past and will be used in the future only for military purposes, which benefit neither the people nor the country, now therefore be it

Resolved that we, the Chinese people of America, hereby place ourselves on record that it is our sense of duty of the gravest importance to our country and its people and to the world at large to discourage any foreign loans, private or official, made to any government in China, provincial or national, now in power and

Resolved that we are of the opinion that any loans made to any government in China now in power without the sanction of a constitutionally elected parliament as provided for by the Constitution of the Republic of China is illegal and void and not binding on the Republic of China; and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Government of every nation and to organizations and individuals to whom these resolutions may be of interest.

This is to certify that the above is a correct and true copy of the Resolution unanimously adopted at the Convention of the North American Chinese people held at San Francisco, State of California, United States of America, on the 24th day of June, 1920.

(Sgd.) EDWIN G. DONG,
Secretary of the Convention.

LITTLE HSU'S ESCAPE

Anfu Plot on Foot

Peking, Nov. 19.

The Chinese of the capital are much concerned at the escape of Little Hsu. It is hinted that an intrigue is on foot for the restoration to power of Tuan Chi-jui, for which Hsu's escape and Wang I-tang's activities at Shanghai are intended to be preliminaries.

It is pointed out by responsible Chinese that the present break in American foreign policy and the financial stringency in Peking afford an opportunity which the Anfuites are not likely to ignore through the winter.

That Wang I-tang has effected some sort of alliance with Tang Shao-yi, and is supported by a sinister influence interested in preventing unification, is implicitly believed among the Chinese.

The "Chen Pao" again contends that Hsu was allowed to escape, and comments caustically on the "amusing explanation." Quoting Mr. Obata's statements after the Anfu leaders took refuge in the Japanese Legation, the "Ching Pao" contends that the whole incident throws a distinct slight on both the Chinese Government and the Diplomatic Corps. The paper points out that China is in the throes of reorganization, following upon internal strife, and that friendly Powers sympathize with China's difficulties and are endeavouring to assist in the process of reorganization. "One only concludes," adds the "Ching Pao," "that the Japanese point of view regarding the situation in China differs completely from those of all other Powers." —Reuter.

LITTLE HSU AS MILITARY BAGGAGE.

Peking, Nov. 21.

The "Wei Yi Pao" furnishes a fresh explanation of Little Hsu's escape. It states that Hsu was placed in a box marked "Military Baggage," and taken by train to Tientsin, where he was immediately placed on board a Japanese steamer. When the steamer sailed (adds this journal) Mr. Obata reported the escape. The paper further asserts that Hsu has already arrived in Japan.—Reuter.

CHINESE NOTE MORE POINTED.

Peking, Nov. 22.

The reply of the Waichiaopu to the Japanese Minister regarding the escape of Little Hsu was only handed to the Legation late on Saturday night, after minor alterations, which added considerable force to the demands.

The reply draws attention to the Japanese Note of August 9, in reply to which the Chinese Government stated that an application would be made later for the extradition of the Anfu refugees, and it, therefore, looked to the Japanese Legation not to allow them to escape. The Legation however, (it is said) failed to exercise proper surveillance, and

this resulted in Little Hsu's escape.

The Government, therefore, hopes that an expression of regret will be offered by the Legation, and it is asked that the officers and men of the Legation Guard whose neglect made possible the escape should be punished for neglect of duty.

In the event of Little Hsu engaging in political activities in the Japanese sphere of influence in China or abroad, it is held that the Japanese Government should be held responsible. The note further urges that, in view of the apparent inability of the Japanese Legation Guard to maintain efficient control, the remaining eight refugees should be handed over, and concludes by stating that a similar Note is being handed to the Japanese Government by the Chinese Charge d'Affaires in Tokio.—Reuter.

A Chinese telegram from Peking states that the Central Government is offering a reward of \$83,000 for the arrest of Hsu Shu-tseng (Little Hsu), who escaped from the Japanese Legation on the 14th instant.

Col. Kamada's Account

In connexion with the flight of Mr. Hsu Shu-tseng, the Peking correspondent of the "*Tenshin Nippo*," a Japanese paper published in Tientsin, has interviewed Lieut-Colonel Kamada, Commandant of the Legation Guard, who is represented as stating:—

"The escape of Mr. Hsu from the Compound of the Guard came to me as a great surprise. On the night in question I was neither at the barracks nor at home, as I was invited out to dinner. The next morning his disappearance was reported and I at once informed H. E. Mr. Obata of the fact. It is true that, in compliance with His Excellency's request, I gave shelter to the nine Anfu leaders in the barracks. But this was simply to protect them from their political enemies. They have never been actual prisoners with the result that it was simply beyond my power to suppress Mr. Hsu's determination to escape, if he really was determined to do so.

NO MEANS OF PREVENTION.

"I was intent on guarding the refugees against the possible danger from outside, but if these men were determined to escape, it was in no way impossible for them to do so. A barrack is not a prison, and soldier have been even known to desert. A commander of troops is not, therefore, held responsible for the desertion of his soldiers. Much less then can he be blamed in the case of the present refugees. The Legation Guard was only asked to give them shelter, so that if these men desired to leave, it was really impossible to prevent them doing so. I shall, of course, be open to the charge that I was more or less negligent,

but should Mr. Hsu openly have given me notice that he was leaving, I would not have been in the position to detain him. Should he have done so, it would have caused less trouble. He might, however, have thought that he would be detained, and on purpose chose the time of my absence to leave his sanctuary. I know, of course, nothing of his whereabouts. At any rate, the Legation Guard has never done anything to assist in his escape."

JAPAN AT CHIENTAO

Conditions of Withdrawal

Peking, Nov. 21.

Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister, on Friday afternoon handed a Memorandum to the Waichiaopu regarding China's reply to Japan's conditions as to the withdrawal of troops from the Chientao region. This Memorandum asked for details in connexion with the number of Chinese troops there, and the places where they were stationed, contending that it was essential for Japan to have this knowledge before the withdrawal, as the outlaws might take advantage of the withdrawal of the Japanese to make further raids.

As regards China's objection to Japan's claim to have the right of sending troops in the event of any future disturbances, Mr. Obata said he was unable to withdraw from the position taken up by Japan, but that the point might be left in reserve.—Reuter.

JAPANESE ON C. E. R.

Withdrawal Requested by China

Peking, Nov. 23.

The Chinese Government, in a note to the Japanese Legation dated November 19, requests the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The Note, points out that all other Allied troops have withdrawn from Siberia. It affirms that China is again prepared to take the responsibility for guarding the railway and frontier, that the railway is being reorganized, and that the presence of the Japanese guards is no longer necessary.

The recent discussion between the Waichiaopu and the Japanese Legation resulted in an agreement in principle that the Military Pact is no longer necessary. Minor points still require arrangement, after which it is expected that the formal cancellation of the pact will take place.

A Mandate is shortly to be issued, appointing Mr. C. C. Wang as Associate Director of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The President has decided to write a tablet, expressing appreciation of Mr. Wang's services in this connexion.—Reuter.

Consortium Formally Approved

New York, Nov. 19.

Formal approval of the Chinese Consortium by the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan is announced in a statement issued by Mr. J. P. Morgan on behalf of the American banking group. The agreement was signed on October 15 and is to remain in force for five years unless a majority of the groups wish to terminate it before the expiration of that period.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CO-OPERATION.

Tokio, Nov. 20.

The Foreign Office has issued a *communiqué* similar in form to one which is published simultaneously to-day in Japan, Great Britain, the United States and France.

In this the Japanese Government states that it is gratified to learn that the provisional agreement concluded among the representatives of British, French, American and Japanese banking syndicates in Paris in May of last year, for the formation of a new loan Consortium for the purpose of assisting China, has now been ratified by the banking syndicates of the four countries concerned.

The Consortium is fully recognized by the four Governments. It has been organized to enable China to raise the funds necessary for the construction of improved means of communication and transport as public loans with the Chinese Government or properly accredited provincial representatives, under the belief that such loans will best promote China's interests, thus aiding China's efforts to attain unification and stability, and coincidentally giving equal opportunity to the individual enterprises of all nationals, while extending the sphere of their economic activity in China.

It is believed that such co-operation will facilitate a mutual understanding regarding Oriental questions among the five countries concerned.—Reuter.

U. S. Explanation of Consortium

Washington, Nov. 22.

The State Department has issued a statement explaining that the Chinese Consortium has been organized, with the full approval of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan, in the belief that the Chinese people will thus be enabled to procure capital for improving transportation and with the hope that greater unity and wider economic development will result to the Chinese people, and also a greater understanding of Far Eastern matters among the Powers concerned.—Reuter.

China and the New Consortium

Peking, Nov. 25.

Representatives of the Chinese banks in China and abroad are be-

ing asked to meet in Peking in January to discuss the attitude to be adopted towards the Consortium.—Reuter.

Further Cantonese Successes

Canton, Nov. 18.

The Cantonese army has recaptured Shuihing, and the Kuangsi-ites are now retreating and concentrating on Wuchow.

Shiukuan has also been cleared of the Kuangsi-ites, and the Cantonese are controlling the situation.

The citizens disapprove of the attempt to oust the members of the Cheng Hsueh Hui from Canton.—Reuter.

Gambling Illegal in Canton

Canton, Nov. 23.

As the result of a parade 15,000 strong, General Chen Chiung-ming has ordered the abolition of all gambling on December 1.

The Kuangsi-ite Constitutionals are requesting the Cantonese Government to oust General Lu Yungting from power in Kuangsi.

The Cantonese are preparing to welcome Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the other Constitutionalist leaders on their arrival from Shanghai.—Reuter.

Kueichow Tuchun Resigns

Peking, Nov. 19.

Liu Hsien-shih reports that he has given up the Tuchunship of Kueichow. Lu Tao, his former assistant, is succeeding him.—Reuter.

Szechuan's Governors

Chêngtu, Nov. 19.

It is reported that Generals Liu Tseng-hou and Hsiong Keh-wu have been offered the posts of Military and Civil Governor of Szechuan respectively.

It is likely that both will accept, but no mandate from Peking has been published here as yet.—Reuter.

British Envoys to Lhasa

Simla, Nov. 18.

In response to repeated requests from the Dalai Lama, Mr. Charles Alfred Bell, Political Officer at Sikhim, and Major Kennedy of the Indian Medical Service, are going to Lhasa to pay a friendly visit.—Reuter.

Gift to a Popular Chinese Minister

London, Nov. 21.

In the presence of a representative gathering of the Chinese community in the United Kingdom, an illuminated address and a piece of silver plate were presented to the Chinese Minister and Madame Sze, "as a token of affection and gratitude."

The chairman also handed the Minister a cheque, with a request

that it be sent to Peking for the relief of the famine in North China.—Reuter.

China's Coming Grandeur

Paris, Nov. 18.

Professor Borel, a member of the recent French mission to China contributes an article to the "Excelsior," in which he dwells upon the most cordial reception given to the mission everywhere in China, and the results already obtained, such as the establishment in Paris of a new institute for Chinese studies, and of a Franco-Chinese Economic Association.

Professor Borel insists upon the immense possibilities of modern China, whose progress in the fields of industry and commerce promises, in his opinion, to surpass in the course of the present century even those of the United States in the nineteenth century.—Reuter.

New Railway Sanctioned

Peking, Nov. 25.

A Mandate has been issued sanctioning the agreement between the Chiaotungpu and Peking syndicate concerning the construction of the Chinghua-Menghsien branch of the Chinghua-Taokow Railway, in Honan.—Reuter.

Foreign Post-offices in China

Peking, Nov. 23.

It is stated on semi-official authority that the representative of one of the Powers has hotly opposed the Chinese Government's submission to the International Postal Conference in Madrid of the question of the removal of the foreign post-offices in China. The ground for this opposition is that of military necessity, for which the

Protocol of 1900 provided. The representative of another Power has strongly supported the proposal, but the majority of delegates held that the matter was one for diplomatic action, and did not come within the scope of the Madrid conference.—Reuter.

French Distinction for China's President

Paris, Nov. 18.

The University of Paris, on the initiative of the Faculty of Letters, writes the "Excelsior," has just decided to confer upon the President of the Chinese Republic, Hsu Shih-chang, the degree of honorary doctor, the highest honorary distinction within its gift.

This distinction has, up to the present, been accorded to only six or seven persons in Europe or America: it is the first time that it will have been bestowed upon an Asiatic.

The presentation ceremony which will take place in a few weeks in the great amphitheatre of the Sorbonne will, therefore, be an historic event.—French Wireless.

In consequence of the increasing depression in shipping, the number of unemployed seamen in Japan is increasing rapidly, a return completed by a certain company stating that of a total of more than 62,000 seamen, 3,400 have no means of livelihood. In September of last year, when trade was booming, there were far more jobs than there were men to fill them, but now the situation is quite the reverse, there being only 200 vacancies against 500 applications. Fears are felt among Japanese seamen, lest they should be put out of employment, as there are indications that some shipowners will hire Chinese workpeople.



AUSTRALIAN ZINC

Those interested in Australian Zinc are invited to get into communication with the Zinc Producers' Association Pty. Ltd., in Melbourne or London.

W.A.W. N.E.L.B.

Electrolytic Zinc Brand Containing about 99.95% Metallic Zinc (99.9% guaranteed) Spelter Brand Containing about 98.75% Metallic Zinc	High-Grade Zinc Dust Containing about 90% Metallic Zinc Zinc Concentrates Various Grades
--	--

The Sole Selling Organisation for the above Australian productions is

Zinc Producers' Association Proprietary Ltd.

Collins House, 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia

London Address—Pinners Hall
Austin Friars, London, E.C.2

Cable Addresses—Zincdom, Melbourne—
Peysbreak, London.

VIEWS OF THE CHINESE PRESS

Responsibility for Little Hsu's Escape—Kuangtung's Proposed Offensive—Dr. Sun's Mission to Canton—Propaganda Over Shantung

During the bygone week the Chinese press has been much agitated over the escape of Hsu Shu-tseng from the Japanese Legation, and has been unanimous in denouncing such an occurrence as most scandalous and in holding the Japanese Minister responsible. It is argued that it would be manifestly impossible for Little Hsu, however astute and clever he might be, to have performed such a marvellous feat of sudden disappearance without the connivance and sanction of that Minister.

The contention for supremacy between Tsoo Kun of Chihli and Chang Tso-lin of Manchuria is continuing as fiercely as before; in fact, they have been so absorbed in their own schemes of self-aggrandizement that they have both refused to despatch any of their troops to the rescue of Urga as ordered by Peking.

Advice is given the Chinese merchants to send their merchandise and products to take part in the various commercial and industrial exhibitions to be held in America and Italy. The newspapers notice appreciatively the nomination of delegates and working girls to proceed with Chinese silks and cocoons to New York to attend the International Sericultural Conference to be held there next February.

A MILITARIST'S DIPLOMACY.

How strange that Chang Tso-lin should have sent a delegate to Tokio, comments the "*Shunpao*." What was his idea? How strange that Chang Tso-lin's delegate should have expressed Chang Tso-lin's opinion as strongly in favour of Peking forming a pro-Japanese Cabinet?

With which of the friendly nations should we not be "on good terms"? We should certainly be friendly to Japan; but that does not mean we should estrange ourselves from all other nations. Why should the cabinet of our Republic subordinate itself to a certain nation?

As Chang Tso-lin is a soldier, why should it concern him whether our Cabinet is pro-Japanese or not. His words betray his aim, viz. to obtain a monopoly of our political power, by ingratiating himself with Japan. Alas! Chang Tso-lin is treading the same path, full of perils and pitfalls. But he is, like a cunning hare who has three holes to hide itself, paving his way in advance for an asylum in the Legation quarter.

KUANGTUNG AND KIANGSI.

The "*Shunpao*" would like to counsel the Kuangtung Army to be moderate and contented with having achieved its avowed object of expelling the Kuangsi Army from

Kuangtung. It must not give free vent to its anger, nor should it allow itself to be carried away by its triumph over its opponents. To the Kuangsi Army, the paper tenders the advice that it should be a good loser, as it has reaped to-day only what it sowed yesterday. It should not harbour any thought of revenge. Continuing, it gives several reasons why the two Kuang provinces must cease further strife. The three principal ones are financial exhaustion, popular suffering, and dislocation of business. If a halt is not called to all military operations, the whole fabric of provincial organization will soon collapse and bankruptcy and chaotic conditions will prevail. In rest and recuperation alone would both find the means for their own salvation.

In another article, it severely condemns a section of the Cantonese people who are strongly advocating the despatch of a military expedition against Kuangsi. It warns these people of certain defeat of militarism, which is utterly incompatible with the ideals of self-government.

THE MISSION TO THE SOUTH.

At a conference recently held at Dr. Sun Yat-sen's residence, Dr. Sun, Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Mr. Tang Shao-yi, decided to refuse recognition of the Mandate on unity and to proceed to Kuangtung to re-establish the Military Government in order to maintain the appearance of a rival authority in the South against that in the North, comments the "*Sinwanpao*." In spite of ceaseless efforts at mediation made by the North for a reconciliation with the South, there appears to be no result worth noticing. Although the unity Mandate issued by Peking looked rather farcical, yet we cannot see what benefit can be obtained by presenting an irreconcilable attitude at this moment of our national crisis.

Mr. Tang has informed the public of his intention to pay the greatest attention to civil government and to abolish the tuchun after arrival at Canton. His words sound very sweet and acceptable to our ears. But judging by conditions ruling in Kuangtung, soldiers seem to rule there still. The three administrative directors so long resident in Shanghai have no military strength to back up their words of authority. Therefore, we are afraid that Mr. Tang's desire to improve the system of government can hardly be carried into effect. Besides, since it is desired to reinstate the civil power and to eschew militarism, why the re-establishment of the Military Government? Moreover, as the people in Canton have just published a manifesto declaring their determi-

nation to adopt self-government and resist the revival of the Military Government, what effect has this action produced in the minds of these directors, we wonder?

In sarcastic vein, the "*Shunpao*" published on November 24 a farewell address to the three directors. It hopes they will "make good" this time instead of making themselves a laughing stock. How strong Dr. Wu looks! He is simply irrepressible! With his 80 years' experience, he remains an optimist in spite of many setbacks. He will doubtless make good use of his knowledge of spiritualism to effect the union between North and South. Tang declares he will have no back-door peace; the Peace Conference must be restored if Peking really wants peace! Sun says he will refuse to talk of peace with anybody save Old Tuan! When have these two become betrothed to each other? Oh! let that pass.

In all seriousness, the "*Shunpao*" would give the trio a word of advice. Take a warning by the predicament in which Kuangsi is now finding itself. When its arms were triumphant, it refused to come to terms with anybody. When it was losing 100 li of territory a day, it agreed to proclaim unity! It is being laughed at by the world. Let them not follow the footsteps of the Kuangsiites!

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The League of Nations' session has been opened at Geneva for some days, attending to the formation of various committees and the arrangement of the preliminaries, remarks the "*Sinwanpao*." The discussion of international questions will now begin. But the present session cannot be accepted as perfectly satisfactory, owing to the abstention of the U.S.A. from attending it. The congregation of delegates of several tens of countries in one meeting is, however, a pageant unique in history.

The question that we regard as of the utmost importance is assuredly Shantung. We have made preparations to submit it to the League of Nations since we refused to sign the German Treaty and rejected Japan's proposal for direct negotiations. From recent reports, it appears that in view of the abstention of America from taking part in the League's meeting and owing to the different circumstances and positions of Great Britain and France, our Government has been recommended to postpone its submission.

Dr. Wellington Koo and General Tang Tsai-chang, being personally in touch with affairs abroad, ought to know what they are speaking about, and their recommendation should therefore be accepted by us in good faith. But what shall we do after postponing the submission of our case before the League? We may delay our action for the present, but we must never abandon our efforts entirely in giving our grievance as wide publicity as we can, so that all the Powers may know the true

state of affairs in the East. This it will prepare the way to enlist sympathetic help on our side in future. We hear that Japan has sent over 100 persons abroad to conduct propaganda in her favour. How many has our country sent abroad on a similar errand?

OPPOSITION TO INCOME TAX.

The Ministry of Finance is labouring under an wrong impression when it thinks that it is owing to their ignorance of its good points of this tax that the people are opposing income tax, says the "Sinwanpao." As the Income Tax Regulations were promulgated a long time ago, merchants and others have noticed and digested every part of them.

The chief obstacle to the introduction of income tax is the poverty of the people whose resources, already sorely taxed and exploited, are unequal to bear any further burden. The people do not, therefore, trust their Government, whose assurances that no troublesome investigations will be made into their property and belongings and that the proceeds will be used in the extension of education and for the development of industry do not, therefore, carry weight, and are not believed.

The "Sinwanpao" declares that in view of the limited resources possessed by the people, the Government should favourably consider a counter proposal submitted by them that the abolition of the likin tax be authorized as a *quid pro quo* for the imposition of the income tax.

THE death took place on November 14, at Kamakura, where he had been staying for several weeks, of Mr. John Ballagh, 45 years a resident of Japan, and one of the best-known workers in the Mission field in that country.

INFLAMED SPOTS ON CHILD'S HEAD

Lost All Hair. Itched and Pained. Cuticura Heals.

"My little girl had dreadful places on her head, and all her hair was eaten away. There was a mass of red and white spots that itched and pained, and turned wet and inflamed.

"I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. The first applications did her so much good that I bought more, and now she is completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. L. Andus, 1, Salisbury Terrace, Victoria St., Littleport, Cambs., Eng.

Use Cuticura Soap for toilet purposes, assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment to soothe any tendency to irritation, redness or roughness.

Soap 1s., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. For sample each free address: F. H. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 21, Charterhouse St., London. Also for mail orders with price. **Don't** Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

OUTPORTS

HUNAN'S NEW MILITARY GOVERNOR

Aftermath of the Murder of Hsiao Ch'ang-chih

From Our Own Correspondent.

Changsha, Nov. 18.

This morning's paper, the "Ta Kung Pao," tells its readers that there will shortly be a change in the arrangement of offices in Changsha. T'an Yen-k'ai will hand over all military affairs to Gen. Chao Heng-ti and will simply retain the civil governorship until such time as there can be a proper election for that post.

In all probability there is a direct connexion between the murder of Hsiao Ch'ang-chih and this movement. Of course everyone in Hunan knows that Mr. T'an is not a military official. He has always when in office acted as chief military official of the province simply because to allow anyone else to wield that office in Changsha would carry with it an inferiority of the civil office that Mr. T'an very properly objected to.

There is no doubt that Chao Heng-ti is the best military man in Hunan. Many people expect that the choice for civil governorship is likely fall on Lin Tzu-yu, who held the office of Commissioner of Police whilst T'an Hao-min was here and who has resumed it since the return of the southerners this spring. It has been generally considered that he wanted the office of Shen-chang i.e. civil governor and was dissatisfied that T'an should once more take both military and civil appointments.

There is not likely to be any disturbance at present in the city over these movements. T'an, Chao and Lin are all well known and there is no question of there being any party strife in the streets on behalf of either side. The soldiers will probably accept the *fait accompli* whichever way it turns out. I am not inclined to magnify the socialistic programme as far as it has hitherto gone. Of course it is a playing with fire that it likely sooner or later to burn what the burners themselves will afterwards regret. But such a day has not yet arrived.

Whatever part the socialistic tendencies of the soldiers had to do with the murder of Hsiao Ch'ang-chih, a still greater part must be attributed to the decision of some of the front men of the province that it is better to do without T'an Yen-k'ai. It is not pleasing to think that they have stooped to conniving at assassination to attain their objects.

PAYMASTER-COMMANDER C. B. Roberts has been appointed to H. M. S. Titania, one of the submarine depot ships on the China Station. Commander Roberts entered the financial branch of the Naval Service in January, 1895, and reached his present rank in July, 1914.

MASSACRE ON KUEICHOW BORDER

Reprisals for What?

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kueiyang, Kuei., Nov. 6.

It is reported in official circles that the city of Chihshuiting was occupied by the Szechuan troops on October 18. The united forces of Yunnan and Kueichow recaptured the city on the night of the 23rd. The following morning the victorious troops ruthlessly massacred a number of innocent people and looted the city. The Post Office shared the same fate as the business houses.

The city of Wuchuanhsien is now in the hands of the robber chief, Chen Li-shan, who, with 2,000 of his men, is acting in concert with the Szechuan troops.

The Yunnan troops are returning to Hunan via Kueichow and General Li Lieh-chun is travelling with them. It is reported that General Li intends to throw in his lot with General Tan Yen-kai and see whether he will fare better there than he has fared with General Tang.

YUNNAN TROOPS REMAINING.

Regiments of Yunnan troops are stationed at Pichieh and other cities in the northwest of Kueichow, and although the Kueichow Governor has sent several telegrams to General Tang, requesting him to withdraw his troops from this province, the latter flatly refuses. The presence of these troops in the various cities has caused a rise in the price of provisions, and it is putting it mildly to say that the people will dance with delight when the soldiers go marching home.

Regiments of troops are daily arriving at the capital from all quarters. The accommodation at the inns is being taxed to its limit. There is a deep feeling of distrust between the leaders of the Luhchun and the militia or Yuchih Brigade. Many fear there may be a serious clash with disastrous consequences. Up to the present, however, the men seem to be well behaved and willing to submit to discipline.

THE LUNAR ECLIPSE.

On the night of October 27 there was a total eclipse of the moon visible in all parts of Kueichow. The ringing of the bells in the temples, the beating of gongs on the streets, the firing of guns and the letting off of fireworks plainly declared to all that there are still many who believe the moon was in danger of being swallowed by the heavenly dogs.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT R. P. Ninnis, M.B., has been appointed to H.M.S. Tamar, Hongkong, for general duty with the China Fleet. Surgeon-Lieutenant Ninnis was appointed to the medical department of the Navy in the last month of 1915.

MISSIONARY MURDERED BY BANDITS

Tragic Affair at Changchun

Mukden, Nov. 14.

A telegram has been received here, stating that the Rev. W. H. Gillespie, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission at Kuanchengtzu, (Changchun) has been seriously injured by robbers.

No other details are at present available.—Reuter.

A letter has since been received in Shanghai from Mukden giving details of the outrage which, it transpires, was of the most brutal and revolting description. The letter states:—

On Sunday morning (November 14) at three o'clock the fourth attempt at robbery within the month was made. He (Mr. Gillespie) was attacked by one or two men, and he knocked one of the men out when he was immediately set upon by five others. They overpowered him and hacked him with a small axe and strangled him till he fainted away. When they supposed he was dead they left him and fled.

TO GOUGE HIS EYES OUT.

Mr. Gillespie's face especially about the eyes, which they attempted to gouge out with their nailed fingers, is badly damaged and the sight of one eye is lost entirely.

Mr. Gillespie's wife and family are at Home, and he was living in his house on the outskirts of Kuanchengtzu.

DEATH OF MR. GILLESPIE.

A letter received in Shanghai on Wednesday announced the death at Kuanchengtzu (Changchun) of the Rev. W. H. Gillespie of the Irish Presbyterian Mission. It will be remembered that Mr. Gillespie's house, which is on the outskirts of Changchun, in the Chinese section, was invaded by robbers on the morning of November 14. They attacked Mr. Gillespie, hacking at him with an axe, and, when they had overpowered him, attempted to gouge out his eyes with their nails. It was early announced that the sight of one eye had been irretrievably lost.

When the news of the outrage reached Mukden a specialist proceeded to Changchun in the hope of rendering aid to Mr. Gillespie, but unhappily he was beyond the assistance of medical science and succumbed to the injuries to his skull. It constitutes one of the most deplorable of many outrages which are at present blackening China's record in the north to-day, and taken in conjunction with recent events at Harbin and Urga, will give cause for the most serious thought. In the two latter places mentioned the Chinese soldiery are at the bottom of the trouble, but in Changchun the Chinese authorities appear to be so impotent that a gang of the most ferocious desperadoes—

not ordinary robbers, evidently—were able to carry out their desperate work. This, too, was the fourth attempt at robbery within the month.

Mr. Gillespie was a missionary of the highest standing and had a great record of fine work to his credit. He had served in Manchuria for 26 years, and was universally popular. His wife and family are at Home just now, and to them the deepest sympathy will be extended.

A LADY GAMBLER'S END

Pretty Piece of Scandal in Kiangsi

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kanchow, Ki., Nov. 9.

Recently this city had a visit from a famous lady (?) gambler. She had paid several visits previously, and each time had made good by large sums. Luck seems to have this time been against her, and as she was losing heavily and being pressed to pay up she retired to her "hotel." Having prepared a concoction, she wrote several letters telling where she had been gambling, and implicating several people well known in the business world. Then she took the poison, and when the doctor was called it was too late and she died. The proprietors of the shop then thought it best to absent themselves, and being from another city a visit home seemed necessary at once. So they were not to be found, while their creditors, hearing of their departure, sent to recover as much as they could. Thus it happened that in a few hours the shop was cleared. Now there arises another difficulty, in that some of these are being sued for robbery and forcibly taking goods which belonged to others, and the end is not yet.

LOAVES AND FISHES.

A recent trip downstream for about 400 li gave one an idea of the prospects of the poor for the coming winter. Rice seems fairly cheap, being \$5 per picul; all kinds of vegetables are excessively dear—more than three times the price of a year ago—the second crop of rice seems fair, though many report it as only a very poor crop. The oil berries are spoken of as very full this season, and as a result the price of the camellia oil (the great cooking oil of this region) has dropped.

Trade on the river is very poor, this is patent from the numbers of boats which might be termed "passenger boats" which have taken to fishing. This is their normal trade, but when they can get employment as passenger carriers they will gladly leave their "clan" profession. There are in this district and within say 20 miles of Kanchow over 1,000 of these boats, and there are only three surnames of clans allowed to take part in that business. It has

come down from ancestors of hoary memory, and only Hsiao, Kwoh, and Li are to be found in the fishing trade with hooks and nets. Other forms such as fishing cormorants are altogether outside of this governmental arrangement. Every one of these boats has its licence, which is a board of about a foot square stamped with the police brand, on which not only the man's name but his family and friends for several generations are recorded, together with the boundaries within which he is to ply his craft.

Politically we are in peace as usual. We were near having to interfere in the Kuangtung affair, (so I am told) but it did not come off and many look upon it as a great mercy that no troops were allowed to go, which many think would have been the beginning of a long series of troubles.

Educational Conference at Soochow

From Our Own Correspondent.

Soochow, Nov. 18.

The Kiangsu Educational Council is meeting in one of the Baptist churches. There are only about 30 Chinese and six foreign delegates. Mr. Chu, the pastor of one of the Presbyterian churches, was elected chairman. The Kiangsu Council was organized several years ago but as it has no authority, the interest in it declined year by year until it was about to die a natural death. The same was true of the Chékiang Education Council; so last year there was a joint meeting of the two councils. This year, however, they are again meeting separately and from the small number of delegates to the Kiangsu Council it would seem that there is no great revival of interest in the Council.

Slight Explosion at Tongshan

We have received authentic information from the local agent of the Kailan Mining Administration that a slight explosion occurred on November 20 in the walled-up portion of the level in which the explosion took place a few weeks ago at the Tongshan colliery and in which place a fire is still burning.

While this further explosion caused a certain amount of alarm the accident is not serious there being no casualties nor any damage done. Nevertheless in view of the fact that fire still exists it has been decided to flood No. 9 level and close the Tongshan colliery for a few days in order to accomplish this.

HARBIN Nov. 15.—There is a great deal of talk here about the possibility of a change in Japan's attitude in Siberia. It is said that the change will be the result of America's alleged attempt to secure concessions in Siberia through Mr. Washington Vanderlip.—Reuter.

SOCIALISM RIFE IN HUNAN

Schoolboys' Mischievous Doctrines

From Our Own Correspondent.

Changsha, Nov. 17.

Once more we seem to be on the brink of plunging into civil warfare. Yesterday afternoon news was received from Pingkiang of the murder of Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'ih, the commander of the troops in that division. At present the province is divided into 12 divisions, each under the command of a "shih-lin" or general. The troops in a division vary from six to even 16 battalions; the men in a battalion from 300 to 500. The 5th division i.e. Pingkiang, has recently been increased from six to ten battalions. Soon after the North-erners left, this division was under the command of Liu Meng-lung; but not long ago, he was replaced by Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'ih who for most of the time that the southerners held on to Yungchowfu, was the Defence Commissioner of that city.

SUN YAT-SEN'S ELDERADO.

I am told, but with what percentage of accuracy I cannot guess, that the reason of the mutiny of the Pingkiang troops is mainly socialistic. The spread of such doctrines as were scattered by the Changsha schoolboys a month ago, has been both widespread and very rapid. Sun Yat-sen is regarded as the elect leader of the Eldorado of present day Hunanese socialists. Tan Yen-k'ai and Chao Heng-li are by no means sufficiently advanced for these budding communists.

It was for Eldorado that the Pingkiang troops started off the other day. The story runs here (unconfirmed so far by foreign correspondence) that the men took their officers with them, willy-nilly, and that when the commander himself objected to be commanded, he was shot off hand. The route to Paradise runs through Liuyang and Liling. At Liling, the division is under the command of Li Chung-lin, and the fact that the Pingkiang soldiers are heading straight for him and his 12 battalions, indicates that they are sure of hailing "comrades" and not of fighting foes when they get there. What the 22 battalions will do when they get together will be known too soon to make it worth while attempting the very unwise rôle of a prophet.

THE CHIEF SOCIALIST.

Ch'en Ch'ien, who was an awkward snag in the temporary Southern government of T'an Hao-min, is the hoped-for head of the Hunan socialistic soldiers. He is either in Canton or on the way to Hunan. I have no means of knowing how much help the faction may gain from Sun Yat-sen and his Cantonese partners; nor how much hindrance these in turn may

find from Lu Yung-ting over the Kuangsi border. On the west, two Hunanese are in touch with Tang Chi-yao, namely Lin Hsiu-mei and Liao Siang-yun.

I was interested in the stout denial of an old soldier who was telling me some of the things I am putting down here when I warned him that the Sun Yat-sen faction were hobnobbing with the Anfu crowd. "That is impossible," I was assured, "for the Anfuities are monarchists. They cannot be socialists." The flow of information was completely stopped when I asked how it was that Liao Siang-yun was here in the city for the last weeks of Chang Chin-yao's régime, and was actually with Chang Chin-tang on the last night at Siangtan, which so nearly proved fatal to him, as Sun Yat-sen's representative. Unless thorn trees have begun to bear figs, socialism of the Sun Yat-sen—Ch'en Ch'ien type is unlikely to gratify its adherents.

It is altogether impossible to forecast the future if it be at all true that the Hunan soldier has become theoretically socialistic—and I know nothing that would lead to the conclusion that he cannot have become that. On the contrary, he has just that dangerously "little" amount of knowledge that smooths the path of the propagandist of anti-capitalistic dogmas. One thing, however, is certain, the day of Hunan's "independence" has passed for the present. Hunan's enemies, or friends, are certain to take a hand in her affairs.

NEW VESSEL FOR UPPER YANGTZE

A unique vessel, the Hydroslicer, its name being descriptive of its nature, left Shanghai on November 24 by the str. Waishing for Hankow where it will be used in an attempt to maintain quick and regular transportation service between Chungking and Ichang. The Hydroslicer is a shallow draft craft, drawing about eight inches and driven by aeroplane propellers which can give it a speed of 32 miles an hour if necessary. With this new craft the Compagnie de Transport Aériens et Fluviaux du Szechuen, a combination of French and Chinese capital, will carry out tests which may eventually lead to the establishment of a regular service of such vessels between Chungking, Ichang and Chengtu.

THE Resident Staff of the Shanghai General Hospital has been augmented by the arrival on Saturday of Miss E. K. Pape, graduate nurse of King's College Hospital, where for the past three years she has been radiographer to the noted radiologist, Dr. Robert Knox. She will take up the same duties in the X Ray Department of the General Hospital, being associated with Dr. J. B. Fearn. Miss Pape saw active service in France and Malta during the War.

ARMISTICE DAY AT CHEFOO

A Hearty Celebration

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chefoo, Nov. 12.

Some months ago several of the men who had returned to Chefoo from the front, met together and decided to form a society, which they termed the Sons of Britain Organization. Naturally a certain amount of difficulty was experienced in getting it formed, but it has now passed its embryo state and can claim to have fully established itself in Chefoo. To the members is due most of the credit for the programme arranged to commemorate the second anniversary of Armistice Day.

While not exactly a general holiday, little business was done in the port, for most of the foreign firms closed for the occasion. Flags were flown on all the flag staffs and everywhere there were indications that Chefoo was commemorating some historic event. At 10.30 a.m. the chaplain held a memorial service for the fallen and thanksgiving for the Victory given. The church was packed and fortunately arrangements had been made previously for reserving seats for the returned warriors, of whom Chefoo proudly boasts 17. These met at the Club and were there lined up for church parade by the Harbour Master and marched to church.

After the singing of appropriate hymns and the offering of prayer the Chaplain led up to the time of the two minutes silence, by basing his few remarks upon the words in Revelations "They overcame. . . and they loved not their lives unto the death." He reminded his hearers that the words were written in connexion with a great struggle in which Right triumphed over Might. He then pointed out how on the occasion of their gathering they were remembering the dead who had also laid down their lives in the maintenance of Right over Might. Closing a short, but telling address, with the reminder that they had assembled to lay their wreaths of memory on the known and unknown graves of the noble dead whose sacrifice had meant the saving of the Empire and its Allies and the Victory of their arms, he called upon the entire congregation to rise and spend the two minutes in solemn silence. This was done and at the close of the service the National Anthem was sung and then the congregation dispersed.

Other items on the programme were the tiffin at the Club given by the Sons of Britain, a football match between the latter and the Chefoo School, and a ball at night, also given by the Sons of Britain, in the Chefoo Club Annex.

AFTER 42 years in the Chinese Maritime Customs Service, during which period he was the recipient of various honours, Mr. L. A. Byworth, Chief Tide Surveyor for Kowloon and District, retired on pension on October 31.

UNIVERSITY FOR AMOY

Opium-Growing under Compulsion

From Our Own Correspondent.

Amoy, Nov. 16.

Mr. Tan Kah-kee has been visiting Shanghai in order to consult with his advisors on the Education Board with regard to the establishment of the preparatory course for the university which he is founding in Amoy. This course will cover three years, and will be taken in the present school at Chipbee, commencing in the spring of 1921. It will comprise higher training for normal work and science and art departments. He is also starting a girls' normal school into which girls from higher primary schools will be drafted.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Tan Kah-kee the work of the Society for the Suppression of Opium Cultivation in South Fokien has not been so energetically prosecuted. Reports have been received from the various district magistrates, all couched in almost identical language, declaring that repressive measures are being taken, but reports from all other sources speak of a great recrudescence of opium planting with official connivance and encouragement. Indeed the officials have already received the first instalment of the tax collected for opium cultivation.

In the Tongan (同安), Changtai (長泰) and Changpoo (漳浦) districts opium is being planted more extensively than ever.

I myself have visited in the Tongan district in the neighbourhood of Tungchimi-Mahong-Sinher (塘仔尾 馬巷 新坪) and seen that a great part of the country is given up to opium cultivation. Not only is every village cultivating it, but every family is said to be doing so, and in cases where the male members of the family have gone abroad the women folk are busy planting and watering it. The people have been told to go ahead and plant, that there will be strict proclamations issued forbidding cultivation, but that they need not be concerned about these, as when the opium has been gathered the official will use his own soldiers to make a show of destroying the exhausted plants.

Changchow is now garrisoned by northern troops, and arrangements are in progress for it to revert to the North at the end of the year.

Amoy received a visit from Admiral Gleaves in his flagship, the Huron, which was accompanied by the Brooklyn. On the day of leaving large numbers of American sailors obtained leave ashore and greatly enjoyed sightseeing.

On November 11 Armistice celebrations were held which included a gymkhana on the Recreation Ground in the afternoon and a concert and dancing at the Amoy Club in the evening.

On October 29 Mr. H. Gladstone Reed assumed the duties of Secretary of the Kulangsu Municipal Council.

PROVINCIAL SCHOOL SPORTS.

On November 17-19 sports are to be held at the Drill Ground in Amoy in which schools of middle grade and Colleges throughout the province will compete. These will comprise races, basketball, volleyball, football and tennis competitions. 65 competitors have arrived from Foochow, and schools in Hingwa, Chuanchow, Changchow, Sloke, and Chipbee will be represented. The boys from the primary schools are to be allowed to compete on one of the days. 267 students of college grade have entered their names for the events. A grand stand to accommodate 1,000 people has been erected for the occasion, the Military Governor of the province has sent his band, and he and some other wellwishers have presented silver cups for prizes. Gold, silver and bronze medals will also be awarded.

MOVING A CITY IN SHANSI

A Whole Town Routed by Yellow River

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kiangchow, Sh., Nov. 9.

In these days when walls and gates are apt to be thought of as mere relics of less enlightened ages, it is interesting to know that the local authorities of the hsien city of Yungho, have obtained the permission of the Shansi Provincial Governor for the removal of the city from its present position so perilously near the bank of the Yellow River, to a site some 15 li away. Contractors have been advertised for and the work is about to commence. The existing walls of a village are to be extended and improved—and gates, towers, yamén, prison and all other public buildings essential to the dignity and status of a county capital are to be erected immediately. For many years the river has been threatening the city and at times much inconvenience and danger has been incurred. In spite of all the possibilities of Conservancy engineering—whatever in the present instance these might amount to—once again a big victory stands to the credit of "China's Sorrow."

AN UP-TO-DATE TOWN.

What one vigorous official can accomplish in a very short time is at present demonstrated in the city of Taiping and it is seldom in an inland city that so many new public buildings and real improvements meet the eye. The streets are levelled and kept clean. Trees are everywhere in evidence. The schools both for boys and girls are newly equipped and have a very business-like appearance. And some very startling changes are being effected in order to promote health and hygiene, while a glance at the official orders which are almost daily being published, shows

that this good official is concerned not only with the outward appearance of his district and its material prosperity but like his superior in Taiyuan takes an interest in the religion and morals of his people.

He is constantly about supervising his enterprises and has been known to reprove lazy shopkeepers for failing to open shop at daylight. In the yamén he occupies and receives guests in the "Shrine of the Fairy Fox" up an outside brick stair, the former sacred—or haunted—loft of the civic idol.

ARCHITECTURAL CRIMES.

Looking at the new buildings which are now cropping up everywhere to proclaim the advance of progressive ideas, one wonders if no power can be invoked to arouse the Chinese to have more regard for decent design and effect in their new architecture. Side by side with some colossal temple of real grandeur the modern school or lecture hall intrudes its presence, a flimsy gaudy thing with more or less abortive attempts at window frames and panelled doors, with weird imitations of Norman arches or what not! Surely something more in keeping with the traditions of Chinese architectural good taste ought to be encouraged instead of the continual and growing tendency in this as well as other interior provinces to rush up hideous caricatures of European dwellings rendered more incongruous by poor workmanship and flacid colouring.

A SERIOUS MEDICAL LOSS.

We have just had a visit from Dr. Stanley Hoyte, on his way to the coast en route for England for a well earned furlough after nearly seven years of strenuous work in the interior.

Dr. Hoyte has for some time past been at the Wilson Memorial Hospital, of the China Inland Mission, at Pingyangfu where Chinese and foreigners alike have greatly appreciated his services rendered so willingly even when often under special difficulties.

The loss even temporarily of one medical man, once more calls attention to the serious shortage of anything like efficient medical aid in this province. Half a dozen foreign doctors in a province of 12,000,000 people is certainly inadequate, and although there are probably a few fairly qualified Chinese doctors somewhere, the masses of the people are still at the mercy of native profiteers whose practices are often disgusting beyond description.

TOKIO, Nov. 20.—The "Jiji" states that an advertisement by certain watch stores of watches at half-price had led to the discovery at Yokohama of watch smugglers, comprising Chinese, French and Japanese. These are stated to have smuggled in 200 watches in recent weeks by concealing them in their coats. Seven arrests have been made, and more are expected.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI WORK FOR THE FAMINE

What is Peking Doing about a Loan?

At the last Chinese Foreign Famine Relief (Shanghai) Committee meeting it was agreed to grant \$12,000 in grain (from supplies in hands of the Tientsin Society) to the London Mission Famine Relief Committee, Tsangchow, Chihli, and also \$60,000 worth of grain to the Hokienfu and Paotingfu areas of Chihli where there are joint Committees of Missionaries ready to handle the distribution.

It was further agreed to send 5,000 warm garments to the Honan Famine Relief Committee, Kaifeng; and to the Tientsin Famine Relief Society 5,000 garments and some 2,434 old garments, and biscuits, etc., donated to the Committee in Shanghai, to be disbursed at the discretion of the Tientsin Famine Relief Society.

TELEGRAM TO THE PRESIDENT.

A telegram to President Hsu Shih-chang was authorized, respectfully pointing out that the utmost voluntary subscriptions can do is to grant partial relief and that for only a very short period. The charitable public both Chinese and foreign desire a clear statement from the Government as to what immediate steps it will take to cope with the present deplorable conditions. Both Chinese and foreigners are eagerly looking for a definite pronouncement, and immediate action by the Peking Government.

The Advertising Club of China has kindly submitted proposals along publicity lines; and when these are put into operation the claims of famine relief work should be brought more effectually before the public.

It was agreed to proceed with the formation of branch Committees to secure funds from all over China, and a Committee, with Bishop Graves as chairman, was appointed to carry this through.

Peking's Worldwide Appeal for Famine Victims

Peking, Nov. 24.

The United International Famine Relief Committee is sending supplies to the districts most acutely affected.

It is reported from Shensi that there are two and three-quarter million people starving in that province, and the Committee is urging the claims of Shensi upon the Government.

Urgent telegrams, appealing for help, have been sent to Europe, America, Australia and Japan. Moreover, through the United Committee, the Christian Famine Relief Committee is making widespread appeals to the churches and missions in all parts of China.—Reuter.

WOMEN'S FAMINE RELIEF SOCIETY

A New Organization

Feeling keenly the necessity for rendering utmost assistance to the destitute in the famine area, a number of Shanghai ladies have organized the above Society with a Committee consisting of:—Lady Fraser, Hon. President; Mrs. O. M. Green, President; Mrs. R. B. Mauchan, 48, Avenue Dubail, Hon. Treas.; Mrs. E. C. Gill, Astor House, Hon. Sec.; Mrs. H. G. Shadgett, 27, Route Doumer, Head of Fund Collecting; Mrs. J. R. Douglas 7, Yangtzepoo Road, Head of Packing; and Mrs. E. Q. Cooper; Mrs. Edward Ezra; Mrs. C. Gauntlett; Mrs. D. P. Griffith; Mrs. R. Ivy; Mrs. E. D. Jackson; Mrs. E. F. Mackay; Mrs. D. MacGillivray; Mrs. H. C. Marshall; Mrs. Marr Johnson; Mrs. E. C. Pearce; Mrs. J. Prentice; Mrs. Rowland; Mrs. G. Burton Sayer; Mrs. C. J. Scott; Mrs. H. G. Simms; Mrs. C. F. Symons; Mrs. G. E. Tucker; Mrs. H. P. Wilkinson.

The Society will be very grateful for help in the way of:—

1. Money, including monthly subscriptions, to enable the work to be carried on continuously until next harvest.

2. Old clothing, which it is proposed shall be converted to Chinese requirements for the winter by the destitute women in the famine area, thus enabling their earning a living wage.

3. Gifts of materials of every description, which can be made into Chinese garments by ladies' working parties.

All the above will be distributed through foreign missionary societies by their own workers.

Receiving depôts for Clothing:—

Mrs. MacGillivray, 3, Darroch Road, for Szechuen Road.

Mrs. G. Burton Sayer, 392, Great Western Road, for Western District.

Mrs. A. J. Welch, 5, Ferry Road, for Western District.

Mrs. H. E. Shadgett, 27 Route Doumer, for French Concession.

Mrs. G. E. Tucker, 5, Peking Road, for Central District.

Working Parties:—The following ladies are organizing working parties.—Mrs. H. G. Marshall, 72, Szechuen Road; Mrs. H. E. Shadgett, 27, Rue Doumer; Mrs. R. Ivy, 6, Love Lane; Mrs. C. Gauntlett, 4, Jinkee Road; Mrs. R. B. Mauchan, 48, Avenue Dubail.

Collection of funds:—Collection of funds is being organized by Mrs. H. E. Shadgett, who is sending out notices to this effect. The Society has already received generous help from many of the leading Shanghai firms.

Mr. E. Q. Cooper, of Messrs. L. Moore & Co., has very kindly offered to auction articles of every description, free of charge, proceeds to go to the fund. Printed slips to accompany such articles can be obtained from Messrs. L. Moore & Co.

Miss Parrott, 31, North Szechuen Road has very kindly promised to make chocolates, to be sold at \$1.50 per lb. in aid of the fund.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GIFTS.

	No.	\$
Mr. Alex. Ross	100	
Mr. R. B. Mauchan	250	
Mrs. Howard	10	
Mrs. Holroyd	25	
Mrs. Beale	10	
Mrs. M. R. L.	20	
Mrs. Griffin	10	
Mrs. Banham	10	
Mrs. Saker	10	
Mrs. Benjamin	5	

Monthly Subscriptions; one at \$5; one at \$2; two at \$1

Bankers; The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Subscriptions—can be sent to Mrs. R. B. Mauchan, 48 Avenue Dubail.

Relief from Japan

Tokio, Nov. 20.

Representatives of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Yokohama Specie Bank, and the Okuragumi, Mitsubishi and Mitsui concerns attended a meeting of the China Famine Relief Committee this afternoon. This fund has already collected Yen 185,000, and the first list will close on December 15.—Reuter.

FAMINE RELIEF IN SHANTUNG

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tsinanfu, Nov. 18.

Mr. N. Poulsen has succeeded Mr. L. Todnem as Secretary-Treasurer of the International Auxiliary for Famine Relief in Shantung.

Messrs. W. P. Pailing and D. V. Godfrey, who are disbursing famine relief in the Haifeng district, report that their funds can only relieve a very small minority of the starving. They are forced to adopt the melancholy expedient of selecting a few families whom they undertake to see through the famine by providing each family with a certain sum monthly.

ONE of the most important questions to-day, though it is hardly realized as it should be, is Japan's constant problem of how to feed her great population. Of about 3,000,000 square cho of rice plantation in Japan, about 900,000 square cho is badly watered, according to a Government return. At the last session of the Diet, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce obtained approval of an estimate of Y.800,000 for the improvement of these plantations, and it is reported that as a first step towards this end the Department has started investigations into the half of the 900,000 square cho. It is expected that when this work is consummated, about 15,000,000 koku more of rice will be gathered in the whole country. This rice question in Japan is really the keystone of Far Eastern politics.

A JOURNEY INTO SINKIANG

Rigours of Wild Travel with the Glamour Off

From a Correspondent

Tihwa, Sept. 26.

On September 8, I have at last, and not without a distinct feeling of thankfulness, reached this place, taking exactly 100 days to cover the 8,377 li, roughly 3,000 miles, that separates it from civilization, thus:

Peking—Kuangyintang 1,812 li 2 days by rail.

Kuangyintang—Sian 560 li 11 days by mule litter 2 mules.

Sian—Lanchow 1,440 li 21 days by small cart 2 mules.

Lanchow—Suchow Kan 1,455 li 24 days by big cart 3 mules.

Suchow Kan—Hami 1,580 li 22 days by big cart 4 mules.

Hami—Tihwa 1,530 li 20 days by big cart 4 mules.

Total 8,377 li 100 days.

In other words, 1½ days in Chihli (Peking-Shwangmiao); 6½ days in Honan (Shwangmiao—Wentichen), loess country, 13 days in Shensi (Wentichen—Changwushien), loess country, hilly; 53 days in Kansu (Changwushien—Singsinghsia), rocky, mountainous, stony and desert country; and 26 days in Sinkiang, (Singsinghsia—Tihwafu), desert, rocky, undulated stoney country. From Suchow Kan. to Tihwafu is, to all practical purposes, desert.

MERCILESSLY WINDY.

From personal observations and inquiries made, March/June is undoubtedly the best season to undertake this fairly strenuous long journey; it is as yet somewhat cold in Honan, Shensi and Kansu as far up as Lanchow, but it gradually opens up as one proceeds; the desert—the most tedious part of this "Via Dolorosa"—is thus crossed under its most favourable climatic condition, bearably warm at day, pleasantly cool at night, but windy, mercilessly windy! Taking the trip at an earlier period, one would be exposed to very severe cold, travelling over frozen snow practically all the way, and later, to unbearable heat, particularly through the desert, and to an unpleasant, windy time in dusty Honan and Shensi. There would also be swollen treacherous rivers to negotiate, hence be subject to serious delays. The average altitude from Sian onwards is roughly 5/6,000 feet above sea level.

HISTORICAL YET UNINSPIRING.

Apart from the fact that one is tramping over a path of great historical fame, the country one traverses offers but little of particular interest, except for the exceedingly curious features which the scenery of a region composed of loess presents; noteworthy a feature is that it supplies habitation to many millions of human beings. One tramps on the cultivated bottom of a river bed without seeing a single human dwelling, but as soon as one approaches the precipitous walls of loess on either

side, one finds them thronged with people like a beehive; they live in excavations made in the loess, in other words, caves like the primeval man!

Even places such as Sian and Lanchow have lost, during this strenuous century of national evolution, the lustre of their vestige and glory of yore; rebellions, revolutions, floods and other calamities having delivered the "*coup de grace*." Minor towns are empty and pretty dead; evidence of their having once enjoyed greater prosperity is visible, but that is about all there is left! Villages are but a collection of squalid hovels. The country throughout, owing chiefly to its configuration, rocky, stony or sandy, arid or saturated with saltpetre, natural desiccation and, last but not least, owing to the decimating process of the inhabitants at the hands of the various ruthless rebellions and from which the country-side has not yet recovered, is only semi-cultivated and very sparsely settled.

WAR AND RAPINE.

The country all over is stamped with the seal of war-and rapine, of the ravages and wholesale destruction and massacre caused by the several Mohammedan risings, ruins of whose villages, temples, farms and country houses, standing there as a sympathetic relic of those sad days, are met all the way along.

The population may be divided into two classes; the first those who live by agriculture and who are in settled possession of such lands as are under cultivation and with a few sheep; the second who live by, and on, the main road traffic. Generally speaking, the standard of living, civilization and well-being, as compared with other poor provinces such as Yunnan, Kuangsi and Kueichow, is decidedly inferior; rice, tea, sugar, fruits, silk, cigarettes, oil lamps, etc., are unknown luxuries in these parts, where a frugal meal of 'mien' or 'mou-mou,' a kind of underbaked, highly indigestive bread, is the daily pittance!

NAKED AND UNFROZEN.

Children of both sex, and of fairly mature age, go about in their birth-attire and this at a temperature below freezing, and anything more squalid, more filthy in respect of their dwellings would be hard to find, and on the whole the same may be said of the inns where one has to put up, and to render them entirely, if this be possible, uninhabitable, there is the stench and smoke emanating from the fire in the "kangs," the combustible being, for want of coal or wood, dung, so bad that I preferred to sleep in the cart *au clair de la lune* with 5 degrees of frost

and a foot of frozen snow on the ground!

A railway, and nothing short of it would, in my opinion, work wonders in these unresourceless provinces, it would link them with their more enlightened sisters, pour life and business into them, and ameliorate their miserly condition in no time.

THE OLD REGIME SUPREME.

Here, politically, economically and administratively, the old régime reigns supreme; the wave of progress that is spreading over the country at large, has not reached these regions yet. Opium is sold and smoked everywhere openly, but proclamations forbidding plantations and the sale of it are posted everywhere! Of course the drug is imported from Russia *ad lib*, and likely also smuggled in from Russia and India.

As near as Sian the traveller begins to encounter Tibetans, Mongols, Turks and even Persians, these increasing in number as well as in importance as one proceeds further west. In many places the Turks have their own "Prince," an accredited officials to the government, as their ruling authority.

WHAT WE CALL ROADS.

I cannot close this letter without passing a remark on the deplorable condition of the roads—or rather want of roads—and on the time-honoured, heart-breaking instrument of locomotion, the cart! The great highway connecting with the coast is throughout most of its length a mere track, whether on rugged passes as high as 10,000 feet or in the plain. For hundreds of miles it is merely a cut worn throughout 20 centuries by the wheels of countless carts, untouched, of course, from year to year. Such is the only uniting connexion; after 3,000 years the road was opened to traffic! Often half a day is wasted in the attempt of two carts coming from opposite directions passing each other in some of the deep cut tracks scores of feet deep and not, of course, sufficiently wide for two; the unloading of the carts so as to lift one over the other is not a rare occurrence! But time is no object in this happy-go-lucky country, and it is not the carter's nor the occupant's fault if no provision for such crossing exists. So long as the cart can be bumped and hauled along, no matter how severe the strain upon the poor animals may be, the comfort of the occupants impaired, and the consequent damages to the merchandise or one's belongings, no one seems to care about; in many places systematic repairs would work wonders, but we all but too well know the race apathy in this respect.

NO PULLMAN HERE.

To be jolted and bumped over rocky or stony ground from nine to 14 hours at a stretch day after day for three months on end, is to suffer, if not the "tortures of the damned" as least as good an imitation of them as this world can provide, and this more so when

compelled to travel at night in the desert—a veritable sea of stones—with a rocky sub-stratum and occasional hill, when sleeping is a physical impossibility. If one could only read, the discomfort and oppressing tediousness could be mitigated so rewhat, but this is not allowed. One has to enjoy the "pleasure" in full; smoke, chew pea-nuts and curse is about all he can do!

Sedan-chairs could be used, but are not, probably owing to the difficulty, if not impossibility, of procuring bearers; so also could saddle animals, but the length of the journey, the extreme rigour of the winter in the elevated regions, or the unbearable heat in summer through the desert, the strong winds, etc., prevent any one so exposing himself where there is a choice. Poor women and children, who have to endure such torments, to say nothing of numberless of other inconveniences!

MR. SHAW AT ANTUNG

Released from Seoul on Bail

Tokio, Nov. 20.

It is reported from Seoul that Mr. Shaw was permitted to leave there on bail of Y.1,500 on the 3rd instant, and that he left there immediately for Antung on the reported advice of the British Ambassador in Tokio. He was given a safe conduct by the court. A friend is representing him at Seoul in the event of a court summons, while it is expected that a final decision in his case will be rendered at Seoul immediately.

Mr. Shaw's wife says they both expect to spend Christmas with their son at Yokohama.—Reuter.

MR. SHAW TO THE "N.-C. D. N."

In a personal telegram to this paper received late on Sunday night, Mr. Shaw tells us that he had a great ovation at Antung from Chinese and foreigners (as he certainly deserved) and adds his "grateful thanks for our support." We wish him vindication and compensation.—Ed.

A RECORD OF EXCHANGE.

A Complete Record of Bar Silver and Exchange Quotations for the last 28 years.

"This little book will be found very useful by merchants and by everyone interested in the trade of China, and particularly by bankers, who will find information here at a glance, etc."—From Preface by Mr. A. G. Stephen.

86 pages. Mex. \$2.00

North-China Daily News Office
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
Brewer & Co.
Chinese-American Publishing Co.

THE RUSSIANS IN URGU

A Terrible Plight

APPALLING TREATMENT BY THE CHINESE

The Peking correspondent of the "Russian Echo" writes:—

The following is a note signed by the best known Russians in Urgu which was received by two American citizens who lately have been to Urgu. It describes in what a terrible position the Russians are in Mongolia.

We, the undersigned, are addressing you, the citizens of the United States of America, as representatives of a friendly nation, and as being of the same culture. We think that if there would be any communication between the Russians of the different parts of Urgu all of them would have signed the letter which we send to you. After the refusal of the Chinese authorities to recognize Russia's extraterritorial rights we Russians residing in Urgu, where there is no representative of any other foreign government, were left under the protection of the Chinese authorities only.

THE FATE OF SOME UNKNOWN.

With the declaration of martial law we have been left in an awful position. Many Russians have been arrested and their fate is unknown. All firearms, horses and carriages have been requisitioned. At the beginning this was done by the authorities in a lawful way, later by the soldiers themselves. When asked to show the order they threaten with their guns, they arrest and lead the men away, take away horses, precious articles, money, etc. There is no communication with the Russians living in the western part of Urgu (Kouren) where the market and stores are, so we are deprived of provisions. Some have no water left because the horses have been confiscated. If on foot one is certain to be attacked by the soldiers. We are informed that plundering in Kouren has begun to-day. In our part of the town (that which is near the Russian Consulate) under the pretext searching, plundering began. From every house something was taken by the Chinese soldiers.

Two such cases happened to-day. The director and employees of the Central Cooperative in Urgu were arrested on October 23. They were led away to one of the yaméns. To-day, October 29, under the pretext of searching the Central Cooperative office and the houses of the employees, soldiers came in small parties (although only yesterday they had been searching the office and houses of the employees) threatening to shoot. They pillaged and made general disorder, starting with business letters and ending with furniture. They commanded the servants and watchmen to tell them where the money was hidden under penalty of death.

AN ADVISER FLOUTED.

Three Chinese soldiers came to "Mongolore's" house to-day. The engineer, Baron P. A. Vitte, adviser to the Chinese Governor-General of Mongolia, came out to meet them. He showed his badges which indicate his position in the Chinese government and asked them what they wanted. They answered by showing their guns. They took his gold watch and some precious articles out of his pockets, searched the people in the yard, got into the house of the general manager of the Mongolore, Baron Fittinghoff, stole two overcoats and tried to take off the ring from the hand of the Russian ex-Vice-Consul, W. G. Gabrica.

Thanks to your assistance, the soldiers were arrested, but as you know, they were set free by a Chinese officer. In the meantime the third soldier got away with the stolen goods.

These two cases of looting firms with whom the Chinese authorities have had friendly relations and Baron Vitte who holds a high Chinese post, convinced us that the Russian citizens have been deprived of protection. We know that many well-known and peaceful citizens are arrested and some put into irons. It is said that some have been shot. Pillaging is growing more and more common. What is going to happen to us, nobody knows. We have but one hope left and that is ask your protection.

(Twenty-five signatures of the leading Russian citizens of Urgu follow).

JAPAN'S DUTY TO KOREA

Spiritual and Temporal

Osaka, Nov. 18.

Korean and Japanese Christian pastors, visiting Osaka and Kioto are holding public meetings wherein speeches have been made on the necessity of an understanding between Korea and Japan. Commenting upon them the "Asahi" says:

"Regarding the enlightenment of the Koreans, what a Korean pastor said, namely, that while Japan has contributed much materially and economically, she has contributed nothing spiritually, is worthy of the most serious attention. This criticism must be accepted regarding the militarist administration.

"Regarding the Korean administration, the point which must be remembered is that the administration must be for Korea herself. There is a tendency to make Korea a catspaw: we denounce this policy.

"We must contribute to the spiritual world with sincerity, remembering that what good we do is for the benefit of Korea and the Koreans, wherein lies our mission to civilization."—Reuter.

PEKING, Nov. 18.—The Chinese local authorities at Urgu have decided to allow M. Fittinghoff to come to Peking for medical assistance. He is now en route with an American party.—Reuter.

UNHEALTHY HARBIN

Crime Rampant and Money Short

From Our Own Correspondent.

Harbin, Oct. 21.

To-day's local papers contain the details of what they term acts of violence by the Chinese police upon Russians. Yesterday one of the railway cooperative stores was visited by a posse of police accompanied by a Chinese official who demanded that the supply of refined salt—about 160 pounds—that was in the store should be handed over to them. The manager in the store said as he was only an employee he had not the right to give up the salt without permission of the cooperative management. The Chinese official demanded the name and the address of the chairman of this Cooperative Society and when given sent police to his residence with the orders to bring him along with them back to the store. When Mr. Darragan—the chairman—arrived at the store, the official ordered the police to take away the salt and told Mr. Darragan he was under arrest, taking him along to the new town police station. The gentleman was soon set free but not the salt.

CHINESE CRUELTY.

The residents of Tsitsihar Railway settlement have witnessed the following revolting fact. Some time ago six Russian officers were taken off the train and arrested by the Chinese authorities. According to reports the arrests were made in connexion with the discovery of several barrels filled with arms and ammunition, but shipped as cement on the railway notes and destined to Blagovestchensk, by land route via Tsitsihar. These arrested officers are interned in the Chinese barracks where they have already been kept for some time and treated in a most shameful manner. They are all in chains which have been forged on to them and they are daily led through the streets with a band in front of them and it is said they are daily subjected to bamboo floggings. Their surroundings are most filthy, no attention being paid to sanitation. The only hope they have of being freed in the near future is the paying of a heavy ransom. One of their party, a colonel, has regained his freedom, his wife having collected \$1,000 which she paid over to get her husband set free. The colonel states that one of the arrested officers is a Pole who asks his countrymen to inform the Polish Consul of his fate.

THE INFORMERS' FATE.

About eight o'clock in the evening a man, his wife and a friend left their home to go out; they had got but a few yards from their gateway when someone opened fire upon them instantly killing the husband and dangerously wounding the wife and the other man. Their assailant after firing some shots in quick succession and seeing his victims fall to the ground immedi-

tely made off. The two injured persons were immediately sent to the Red Cross Hospital while the body of the dead man was quickly identified by the Secret Police as that of a well known criminal belonging to a noted band of desperadoes; the other two wounded also belonging to the gang, the woman being a clever accomplice who played an important part in many of the armed robberies that have taken place here, sometimes acting as servant to the household where the robbery afterwards took place, sometimes in some other capacities which allowed her to become acquainted with the habits of the intended victims. The name of their assailant was obtained from both of the wounded, neither of whom are expected to recover from the wounds they received. He is one of the seven escaped convicts and the reason of his shooting his former partners is that they gave evidence against them in the last robbery that took place getting off scot free whilst the man received 10 years' hard labour. The murderer used two revolvers, one in each hand, and owing to the darkness and the rapidity in which the man fired they were unable either to return the fire or get away.

RETURN OF THE GERMAN TRADE.

There is quite a German invasion in Harbin at the present moment, for several train-loads of war prisoners are now passing through en route for Vladivostok. Two or three of these trains have been held up owing to the failure of the German Red Cross who are

attending to the repatriation of their subjects to pay railway charges to the C.E.R. Practically all these Germans speak fluent Russian now and no doubt will return to the country again in some capacity. German firms are also beginning to advertise extensively in the local newspapers, and several of these firms have got goods arriving and actually on their way up from Dalny. At the principal restaurants German beer is for sale and German cigars. It is evident that the Germans up here are going to try to regain the trade which was so largely in their hands before the war.

The coffers of the Harbin Municipality are again empty, and even the employees are unable to get their salaries regularly. One of the chief reasons is because mercantile houses and shops refuse to pay the business tax that the municipality wishes to levy stating that the tax is altogether too heavy seeing the turnovers they are now having, for trade has been absolutely dead for months. It is stated that not 20 per cent. of taxpayers have paid their dues this year and the municipality is at a loss what to do, for the police are not paid by them and, therefore, they have no force to use. It is to be hoped that this public body will be reorganized and put on a proper basis, for at present owing to the continual lack of funds they are unable to look after the city requirements. The state of the streets, the lack of proper sewage, the street lighting, are all a disgrace to a city of this size and wealth.

A World Message

WE MUST HAVE

LEA AND FERRINS

ORIGINAL

WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE . DONT

SEND IMITATIONS

AUSTRALIAN NOTES

A Bolshevik Set-back—The Queensland Elections—
A Trade Union Mystery

From Our Own Correspondent

Melbourne, Oct. 19.

Even were Australians inclined to regard the State elections of Queensland with good-humoured indifference, even as they are now regarding the campaign in Victoria, the cabled accusations against the Northern State from London were bound to attract attention. A good many people realized that Labour in power in Queensland was just as incompetent and thriftless as it had proved itself in New South Wales and Western Australia, but it came to them as something of a shock to learn that newspapers of repute in the metropolis of the world were speaking of Queensland as the Pirate state within the British Empire. It was known that London had refused to lend Queensland any more money, and that an attempt to raise a loan in the United States had failed, but until, the "Financial News" and other papers insisted that the Labour government was not to be trusted and that the people were in no better case until they put the Labour government out, it was hardly realized that one of the sections of wealthy Australia had dishonoured its bills, and was classed with Turkey, Mexico and other issuers of worthless promissory notes.

Then Australians generally began to look at this bad boy of their family, and investigate his doings of the last few years. They first found that he had raised the taxation per head of his population from 28s. 2d. in the last year of a Liberal Government to 54s. 3d. in the year ending last June; also that he had raised the public debt from £52/10 per head to £91/10.

For 12 years prior to Labour's advent to office the annual revenue and expenditure had shown regular surpluses, amounting in all to three-quarters of a million, which money was used to redeem loans. During three years of Labour control, the figures for the last year being suppressed, the accumulated deficits had reached £835,000, and so wiped out 12 years' savings. The railways, owned by the State, in 1914-15 paid £3; 13/9 on the capital invested. In 1918-19 Labour administration had reduced that return to 13s. 1d. so that instead of paying their way the railway imposed a burden of nearly £2,000,000 on the consolidated revenue.

THE MAN AND HIS ASS.

It might have been thought that Labour, even if it had not pleased capital, would at least have made labour gratified and contented. After all the great bulk of the taxation came out of the pockets of those earning good incomes, and if the public debt was increased at least the bloated capitalist was paying for it.

But it seems that the so-called proletariat was worse off under enlightened Labour government than it was before. The official returns show that in 1918-19, as compared with 1914-15 the number of industrial disputes in the State had quadrupled, and the number of persons involved been multiplied by seven. Whereas there used to be practically no unemployed, in Brisbane alone it was admitted by a Government newspaper that there were 8,000 out of work. Ministers refused to receive deputations, and one suggested that if there was pressure used some-one would get hurt.

The cost of living in this re-incarnated paradise had risen rapidly, despite all efforts, including commandeering of certain foodstuffs, by about 37 per cent., and at least two important shipping ports, including the capital, found their sea communications with the outside world practically cut off, owing to the refusal of the waterside workers to abide by the legal awards, which had been welcomed in other parts of Australia. Clearly Labour had gained nothing.

Then there was capital. That also was dissatisfied. This showed itself in the steady reduction of the cultivated areas of the State. These had risen during sane government to 800,000 acres; to-day they are less than 600,000 acres, a fall of 25 per cent. But above all capital protested against the Government's repudiation of pastoral leases, its attempt to seize the Brisbane tramway service at an artificially low valuation, and its making of taxation retrospective. The discontent of capital found its echo in London, and its justification in some of the piratical utterances of the State Premier during the recent campaign. Like Aeson's old gentleman and the ass the Theodore Government failed to please anybody, and, if it has escaped with its life, that is just about all it has done.

A PYRRHIC VICTORY.

Labour, thanks to the goodwill of its temporary Labour Governor, was able to rush forward the elections, not only six months before they were due, but also without presenting any financial statement for the year ending last June. The Premier hurried back from London, with an Imperial Governor hot upon his heels, but he got out first, and made his appeal to the people. The Opposition was divided into several camps, chiefly the Nationalist and the Country parties, but happily they came to a working arrangement by which their candidates did not overlap to any extent.

Labour seemed assured of victory. It went to the country

with a majority of 20 in a House of 72. It has come back with a majority of not more than eight, and possibly of less when the final figures are in. In the farming districts in nearly every case Labour was unseated, and the three important ports of Townsville, Port Curtis and Merthyr (Brisbane) have turned down the extremists and their Labour friends by very substantial majorities.

There is ample evidence that were it not for certain pocket electorates made safe for Labour by the undue postponement of a Redistribution Bill the Government would have been defeated outright. Its successful supporters averaged 2,100 votes per man, whereas the Nationalists averaged 3,900. In 1918 the Labour party polled 180,000 votes to 180,000; this time the Government though returned, actually polled a minority of the votes. Generally speaking, the Nationalists are not dissatisfied with the result. It leaves the government, with a very narrow majority in the Assembly, the task of making good its election boasts of forcing capital to lend it money, or of putting the finances on a sound footing.

Labour has been in office for no less than five and a half years. It has reached the end of its financial tether, and has been given a clear indication that the country is tired of it. Australians are well-pleased with the result, for it justifies them generally and indicates that the "Pirates" may fool the people some of the time but cannot do it for always. With the consolidation of the Opposition and a redistribution of seats on the principle of one-vote-one-value the end of Bolshevik control of a Labour Government is well in view.

A UNION MYSTERY.

Labour circles are deeply interested in the developments taking place at the head of the Seamen's Federation, the body which successfully held up the coastal shipping for some months last year. Quite unexpectedly orders were issued to members at the different ports to hold stop-work meetings, to discuss certain matters. There was at once public apprehension that another upheaval was in sight. However, the men cheerfully stopped work, only to find that the matters at issue were of entirely internal concern. In Sydney, where the day for the stop-work meeting fell on a public holiday, the meeting was actually postponed to the next day, so that the men could discuss their internal troubles in the employers' time. There was some talk about there being a deficiency of £1,000, but union officials asserted that there was nothing wrong, auditing only being required. Then clearly inspired paragraphs got into the newspapers to the effect that Mr. H. Walsh, the general secretary, who went to gaol for the cause during last year's strike, was beginning to lose his influence, and that it was expected that there would be some

change in the executive officials of the Federation.

To-day the press has reports from Brisbane setting forth the approval of the suspension of the general secretary and the three chief officials who with him were active in the prosecution of the seamen's strike. No particulars are given as to the causes for this drastic action, necessitating general stop-work meetings, and much secrecy, but we may guess they are pretty serious. Meanwhile the great body of the seamen who lost over £1,000,000 for themselves and other workers, and only secured by their strike just what was offered them at the very outset, are asking themselves some heart-searching questions about their wisdom in following these leaders who have been summarily deposed.

WOOL AUCTIONS.

It is practically seven years since the great wool industry of Australia was free of government control, and there are a good many pastoralists who probably regret that the control has ceased. During the war the Commonwealth handled wool to the value of £152,000,000, and there are still some few millions to come in for wool still on hand, or for Australia's share in the profits made by the Imperial Government out of the re-sale of Australian wool. The contract with the Imperial Government terminated at the end of last June, and recently the auction sales of wool in Australia have been resumed. Sales are held in Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide, and before the war were attended by large numbers of buyers from all parts of the world. This time there is no sale in Brisbane, because of the waterside dispute on account of which overseas ships cannot guarantee carriage, but sales have taken place in the other three cities. Seeing that there has been considerable expansion in woollen manufactures and spinning in Australia there is naturally an increased demand for home purposes, and local manufacturers had to compete with American and French buyers. Only the best quality wools, however, fetched really good prices; the inferior sorts being in poor demand. Some time back the Prime Minister advised the wool-growers to be chary about putting their new clip on the market until the old had been disposed of, but his mere suggestion aroused a hurricane of opposition from the press, which professed to see in it an attempt to perpetuate government control. The advice was not followed, but the prolonged drought seems to have accomplished much of what the foresight of Mr. Hughes failed to do. Thus from July 1 to October 9 the arrivals of wool in Sydney and Melbourne amounted only to 143,000 bales as against 341,000 bales for the corresponding period last year, and the weaker prices and absence of Bradford demand resulted in a considerable bulk at the auctions being passed in.

SCOTTISH LETTER

The No Licence Poll

REQUISITE VOTE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

From Our Own Correspondent.

Edinburgh, Oct. 6.

The Citizens' Councils—that is, the Temperance Reformers,—have done their work thoroughly, and by dint of assiduous canvassing have secured the 10 per cent. of the electors in every area they attacked. Scotland is divided into 1,200 areas, and in about 600 they have lodged demands for polls; about 300 other areas are already "dry" through the action of large landowners; and the remaining 200 areas are all in remote districts with not more than one or two inns. Polls are therefore a certainty throughout practically the whole of Scotland that really matters. The big fight will be in the cities, notably in Glasgow.

The newly-enfranchised women voters, it is understood, have supplied the larger number of signatures to the preliminary requisition for the polls. But they have not yet mastered the ethics of citizenship, and allowed their zeal to outrun their discretion. Many of the signatures are marked doubtful, and it was quite common for women to sign for their husbands or other relatives.

A MAJORITY IN PLACES.

Despite the cancellation of all such names, however, the Local Option party contend that they have a sufficient margin of signatures. And it is a fact that the requisitions show percentages much in excess of the necessary 10 per cent. In some of the Greenock wards the 50 per cent. mark has almost been reached. And Wick has a majority of electors on the forms, so that if they all vote No Licence, the burgh will be totally "dry."

The last stage of the struggle is now entered upon, and for the next few weeks the whole country will resound with the din of the conflict. The poll will be taken at various dates between November and the first week of December. And it may be recalled that three alternatives will be placed upon the ballot paper—No Change; 25 per cent. Reduction; and No Licence.

The leading organizer of the Trade admits that a number of areas will become "dry." But he adds that this will be from selfish motives, by people in a position to keep their own supplies of liquor and dislike a public-house in their neighbourhood.

The task before the Temperance Reformers is not a light one. They have two stiff hurdles to surmount. In the first place, a "no licence" resolution requires for its adoption a majority of 55 per cent. of all the votes cast; in the second place,

that majority must represent not less than 35 per cent. of the total number of registered voters in the area. For a limiting resolution—that is, a reduction of the licences by one quarter—a bare majority will suffice, provided that it represents 35 per cent. of the electorate. It is important to notice, however, that a vote cast for "no licence," if that goal is not secured, will count in favour of limitation; and that "no change" and limitation will count against "no licence."

DEFECTS OF THE ACT.

The most obvious defect of the Act is that it affords no opportunity for securing any bettering of the conditions in which the liquor traffic is conducted. Nor can it bring about what is known as Prohibition, although implicitly that is the issue on which the campaign is being conducted. Even supposing that all the areas of Scotland were to declare for "no licence," that is nothing in the Act to prohibit the private consumption of liquor.

In its incidence, also, the Act is not democratic. While the poor man may be prevented from obtaining liquor by the closing of the public-houses, the rich man will still be able to obtain supplies from the wholesale dealers, and may also get liquor in hotels and restaurants. The wholesale trade is not affected; any person or group of persons who can afford to order twelve bottles of whisky at a time will be supplied because that constitutes wholesale purchase. And while the carrying of a "no licence" resolution in a district will close all public-houses it is provided that the Licensing Court may grant one or more certificates for a hotel or a restaurant. It is a matter within the discretion of the Magistrates. How that discretion will be exercised cannot be foretold; but it will be a grievance to the poorer classes if those who can afford to reside in a hotel or take meals there or in a restaurant are afforded special privileges regarding the consumption of liquor.

COL. ROBERTSON'S ESTATE.

The will has been proved of the late Lt. Col. David Stephen Robertson, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Military Attache to the British Legation at Peking, son of the late David Robertson, publisher, Glasgow, who has left £18,845.

OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION FUND.

Glasgow has subscribed £22,500 to the Officers' Association Fund. At the close of a meeting addressed by Earl Haig, among the principal subscriptions handed in were the Textile Trade, £5,200; the Burma Oil Co., £5,000; Sir John T. Cargill, Bart., £2,500; and Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, of Bombay (at present on a visit to Glasgow), £2,000.

LORD WEIR AND JAPAN.

Lord Weir, the former Air Minister and well-known Glasgow engineer, says that he has plans to

double his firm's engineering works in Japan, and that he is also building a new factory in Canada.

BAD TIMES ON THE CLYDE.

Practically every ship on order on the Clyde which is at a stage of construction admitting of cancellation at reasonable sacrifice has, I hear, been struck off. During the past month one firm received four cancellations. Berths as they continue to be vacated by the launching of hulls are likely to remain unoccupied, there being no new contracts to fill their places. The second phase of the backwash—unemployment—is already showing itself. But it will probably be some time next year before the slump is acutely felt. Shipbuilders and steel makers, however, are preparing for a very bad time in 1921.

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO SCOTLAND.

A fresh proof of France's sympathetic feeling towards Scotland is shown by the proposal of the French residents in Edinburgh to erect in St Giles' Cathedral a memorial tablet in honour of the Scottish soldiers who fell in the war. The "Auld Alliance" of the two countries still holds, based on something better than mere political aspirations, and is much more sincere than the modern "Entente Cordiale."

OIL-ENGINEED GLEN LINER.

Harland & Wolff have launched from their Govan shipyard, Glasgow, the new twin-screw vessel Glengarry, built to the order of the Glen Line. The new vessel is about 502 feet long by 68 feet beam, with a gross tonnage of 9,500. She will be employed in the Eastern trade.

GERMANY AND PACIFIC CRISIS.

At a moment when there is acute and ever-growing tension between Washington and Tokio, (says the "Glasgow Herald") a tension which a Republican and Nationalistic regime under a President like Senator Harding might promptly bring to a head, it is a real pity that Germany should be represented in Japan by an Ambassador of Dr. Solf's mischief-making record. Indeed, the fact that the Tokio Foreign Office did not object to his appointment by Berlin occasioned a good deal of surprise among Japan's allies. The German ex-Colonial Secretary had been intimately associated with the insidious propaganda and secret negotiations whereby, towards the middle period of the late war and afterwards, Germany sought in vain to detach Japan from the Entente. If the trouble now brewing in the Pacific and in China should lead to serious international complications, Dr. Solf, we may be sure, will not work towards appeasement. He is too much in the Wilhelmstrasse tradition!

A GOLFING SONG.

A golfer, ardent though unknown to fame, proclaims the lack of a good golfing song, and states that

it is a long felt need. There are several songs about golf, but none bearing the same relation to the royal and ancient game that "John Peel" does to hunting or "King Willow" to cricket. The ardent one suggests offering prizes for the best words and music.

Such a scheme, on the face of it, is inconceivable. The song must not smell of the lamp but be redolent of the links; a spontaneous thing, written because it had to be written. "Clubman" in the "Scotch Field" goes further. He declares that no one but a Scot could write such a song, for it must be racy of the home of golf, suggest heather, sand, and the sea, and carry with it a full whiff of ozone. The Englishman with his inland course, as like as not on clay, could only write sticky, stodgy words, and this no matter what his enthusiasm for the game might be, even though his handicap was on the plus side. When the right Scot is in the right mood, the great, the universal golf song will be born, and not till then.

OVERHEARD IN A CAR.

A Job's comforter was assuring a companion that he need not worry, even if No Licence were carried in the Local Option referendum. "You see," he said, "if you want a bottle of beer in the morning, you have just to order a plate of porridge at the same time. And then, at other times, if the worst comes to the worst, you can always join a golf club."

An old China hand died recently in the person of Mr. R. H. Dyson, of the Standard Oil Company's Installation, Hongkong. Mr. Dyson had suffered for a long time from tuberculosis, and his death, while it gave sincere regret to his many friends, was not entirely unexpected. He had been in the Orient for some 50 years, coming from America. Joining the Standard Oil Company, he was stationed at various ports in their service and had been some 13 years in Hongkong, in charge of the installation at Laichikok.

25% Reduction in Prices

In conformity with our policy of maintaining the lowest retail prices in the United States, the prices of all Piece-goods, Clothing, Underwear, Shoes, Hosiery, etc., have been reduced 10 per cent. to 25 per cent.

All orders received after Oct. 1 will receive benefit of the reduction.

For free copy of:

General Catalogue No 91

Grocery Catalogue

Winter Clothing Catalogue

Apply to

Montgomery Ward & Co.

NATIONAL Y. M. C. A. BLDG.

20 Museum Road, Shanghai

Wholesale

Retail

行洋華茂

號廿路院物博海上

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

Manufacturers and Exporters of General Merchandise
CHICAGO, U. S. A.



CHINKIANG NOTES

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chinkiang, Nov. 19.

Now that the shooting season has come round again not a few sportsmen can be seen going out into the hills in search of game and they seldom return with an empty bag.

Dr. R. L. Brown, Secretary of the World's Sunday School Union, which recently held a large convention at Tokio, paid a visit to this district. He met the local missionaries in conference and gave them the gist of the Convention's proceedings. He, with a number of other delegates will visit several other places in the Orient with a view to stirring up more interest in Sunday School work.

Armistice Day was celebrated at this port in a loyal fashion. Shortly before 11 o'clock a fairly large representation of Allies assembled before the flagstaff at the British Consulate, when the two minutes silence was observed. After this the flag was hoisted and the national songs of the various countries represented were sung. At night, the proceedings finished up with a social held at the Consulate.

Last Saturday afternoon Mr. Chang, head of the local police office, left us for Nanking, where he will retire into private life.

The Chinkiang Society for looking after destitute children (苦兒院) held a chrysanthemum show in the city this week. There was a fine display of blooms, and many of the Chinese took a good deal of interest in this flower show. The proceeds were devoted to helping needy children.

Japanese Budget Cut Down

Tokio, Nov. 20.

The Finance Ministry, after a heated discussion, proposes to cut down the next Budget to Yen 1,500,000,000, involving the postponement of many Government schemes.—Reuter.

Enemy Property in Japan

Tokio, Nov. 23.

According to the "Yamato," the sale of enemy property in Japan is proceeding slowly, owing to the economic depression. Property to the value of Yen 10,000,000 has been sold up to the present, and Yen 13,000,000 worth remains to be sold. The prices realized are much lower than were anticipated. Eleven hundred patents have been offered for sale, resulting in 700 bids, but only two sales. Half the proceeds will go to ex-enemies. The sale of enemy property at Tsingtao is proving a difficult matter owing to the uncertainty as to the future of the rest.

The Privy Council having approved the Berne Treaty of June 30, is reinstating several hundred foreign industrial rights which lapsed from various causes during the war.—Reuter.

British Mate Arrested

Tokio, Nov. 23.

It is stated that the post-mortem examination of the Japanese boy peddler, who died after having been kicked by the second mate on board the str. Persian Prince, shows that the immediate cause of death was heart failure, following upon the assault. The mate has been arrested on a charge of manslaughter. The British Consulate-General has protested against his arrest. A British doctor who attended the autopsy says that death was due to the boy's weakness more than to the kicking.—Reuter.

Japan's Shortage of Petrol

Osaka, Nov. 20.

The "Osaka Mainichi" writes: "The Japanese Navy ordered from Great Britain 200,000 tons of petroleum a year. The order was declined owing to shortage of supply. The order was then sent to America, but was likewise declined. This has dislocated Japanese naval plans, obliging the Navy to depend on domestic supplies, which are quite inadequate. A dangerous situation is to be feared, in the event of an emergency, unless adequate measures are taken."—Reuter.

THE Peking Customs Office has decided to employ female examiners exclusively to undertake the examination of ladies' baggage. Miss Liu Hui-hsiang and fifteen other girls have thus been appointed. Hitherto, it is said, the male examiners have shown too lenient an attitude towards ladies, with the result that dutiable goods have not infrequently been allowed to pass free. The employment of female examiners has been decided upon and carried out, in order to prevent such irregularities.

ALLEGED BETROTHAL OF THE EMPEROR

An Authoritative Denial

From a Correspondent.

Peking, Nov. 21.

Newspapers in the capital both Chinese-owned and foreign-edited have recently been giving currency to the story that the Imperial family have been dunning the Government for a huge sum of their allowances in arrears in order to defray expenses connected with the Emperor's marriage. So big a sum as \$1,500,000 has been mentioned. Such statements are entirely without foundation.

It is of course true that the payments to the Manchus are much in arrears and that money is none too plentiful in the Forbidden City. But I understand that a fair proportion of the allowances have been paid, and that no complaints of any kind have emanated from the Palace, especially in view of the known financial stringency and of the terrible want caused by the famine.

It is authoritatively stated that not only is there no demand for money in connexion with the marriage of the Emperor, but that all reports even of his betrothal are devoid of truth. This question is not likely to engage the attention of the Imperial family for some years to come.

A return giving the income and expenditure of the French Concession, published in the "Bulletin Municipal" shows that the receipts up to September 30 of this year amounted to Tls. 1,026,478.57, against expenditure amounting to Tls. 980,453.84 leaving an excess of income over expenditure of Tls. 46,024.73.

PAY BY CHECK

\$1 opens a Savings Account

\$100 opens a Checking Account

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

TAELS

MEXICAN DOLLARS

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

TAELS

MEXICAN DOLLARS

STERLING

AMERICAN GOLD

FIXED DEPOSITS

TAELS

MEXICAN DOLLARS

STERLING

AMERICAN GOLD

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

OVER 5,400 ACCOUNTS

SHANGHAI NEWS

NEW CHINESE VENTURE

Food Preserving Factory
for Shanghai

What promises to be an interesting and profitable industry in China and has before it a very large field of opportunities is the food manufacturing company which has just been launched by the China Preserving Company.

As the name of the company suggests, preserved goods, such as jams, pickled fruits, etc., will occupy a prominent place in the goods made and put on sale by the company. Besides these, however, there will be biscuits, cakes, bread, candies, etc., manufactured.

All native ingredients of the purest quality are used by the management, and every precaution is taken to ensure cleanliness. Up-to-date machinery and methods have been adopted in the making of the foods and those who are in charge firmly believe that within a short time the company will be in a position to compete favourably with some of the older established firms.

More than 100 different kinds of biscuits and over 40 various kinds of candies are made by the company; fruits and vegetables, such as pears, peaches, ginger, etc., are deliciously pickled, while the jams which taste delightful are packed very neatly in bottles.

Cream bread is made a speciality and is sold at ten cents a loaf. The company expects soon to be in a position to deliver this bread, which is not made elsewhere in Shanghai, to the homes of its customers.

Mr. T. M. Kon, a Chinese who has spent some ten years in Hawaii is the manager of the company which has its head office in those islands.

The factory, employing nearly 50 people is situated at No. v.146 North Kiangse Road, while the temporary department is at No. 1920 North Szechuen Road, opposite Wuchang Road.

At the Mixed Court on Saturday morning, Mr. R. S. Haskell made application for the annulment of a six months' sentence which had been passed on a client several days ago. Accused was convicted of breaking Customs regulations by importing 18,000 rounds of ammunition and for attempting to bribe certain Customs officials. Mr. Haskell stated that the evidence was insufficient to warrant imprisonment and that, as he had proven his client to be a "respectable citizen," if the man entered into a bond the matter could be settled. Mr. M. Reader Harris opposed on behalf of the Customs, and Det.-Insp. Cruickshank opposed for the Police. The application was dismissed.

ANOTHER VESSEL LOST

Two Foreigners Missing

Following the news that the C. M. S. Hsintah had been wrecked near Ear Rocks, Southeast Promontory, comes news that the str. Wah Chang foundered 100 miles to the South of the Promontory on November 4 as a result of the recent typhoon, and that of a crew of 39 only 11 have been saved. Very little hope is expressed for the 28 others, including two foreigners—Captain O. Jorgensen and the chief officer, Mr. Bachman, of whom nothing has been heard up to the present time.

The Wah Chang, which was a steam schooner built of wood, was of about 1,500 tons deadweight; and at the time of the wreck was bringing to Shanghai a cargo of coal from Chinwangtao. She was recently purchased from Japanese owners by Dong Ting-Kee, the agents for whom are Messrs. Wallem & Co.

AMERICAN WOMAN'S
CLUB

Chinese Porcelain Study

The study of Chinese porcelains was auspiciously opened by a visit of a party of the Department members to the fine collection owned by Mr. Tong Shao-yi, on Saturday morning last. Comprising as Mr. Tong's collection does, examples of every variety of the Chinese potteries and porcelains, the women present were able to lay a broad foundation for future study.

The women who participated in the Literary Department pageant at the general club meeting the previous Tuesday were given the rare pleasure of inspecting Mr. Lorden's collection of Chinese cameos and hard stones, at his home in Jessfield Road, on Saturday afternoon. This collection, which is said to be foremost in its particular line, comprises personal ornaments and amulets of exquisite workmanship in many Chinese hard stones. The cameos cut in agate, jade, carnelian, and chaledony, are of microscopic fineness, some of the stones being of three colours. Jewellery from ancient Egypt, Greece and Rome is in the collection, and a number of Tibetan ornaments. Many other antiquities were shown, much interest being manifested by the visitors in the Chinese weapons, and a number of notable etchings and engravings by old masters of these arts.

THE Chambers of Commerce in the province of Kiangsu, including Shanghai, will meet in a joint conference to be held at Nanking on December 6. A number of Chinese business matters will be discussed, including the Customs Duty, the Abolition of the Tuchunate, the Income Tax, and other matters.

THE WOMAN'S OVERSEAS
SERVICE CLUBAnglo-American Formation
in Shanghai

On the 18th instant, a group of English and American women who have had war service in Europe and Siberia met at the home of Mrs. Chase in Dixwell Road and organized the "Woman's Overseas Service Club" as a branch of the same organization in New York, Boston, and elsewhere.

This branch promises to be a large one as there are now on the list the names of about 50 women of Shanghai eligible for membership. The purpose of the club is purely social. They expect to give entertainments in connexion with the Naval Y.M.C.A. for American, English, and French sailors. These will be along the lines of the service given by the American and other organizations during the war in the way of friendly association among the sailors of allied countries, but will be in no sense social service work in the "welfare" sense. Mrs. Thompson has been appointed president of the organization and Mrs. J. Clement Smith secretary.

THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT

Mr. Israel Cohen's Visit to
Shanghai

Mr. Israel Cohen, the special emissary to the Jewish communities of India, Australasia and the Far East, who has been sent out by the Central Executive of the Zionist organization, arrived here yesterday from Hongkong on the T. K. K. S. Shinyo Maru. His mission is a new departure in Jewish national history, and was decided upon in view of Great Britain's acceptance of the mandate for Palestine, the significance of which it will be part of Mr. Cohen's duty to explain.

Mr. Cohen has been an ardent follower of the Zionist movement since the day when its founder, the late Dr. Theodor Herzl, first issued his call to the Jewish people, and for many years has been an active and prominent worker in the cause. He has had an interesting and notable career as journalist and lecturer, and is the author of the two important works, "Jewish life in Modern Times" (1914), which has been acknowledged as a standard work on the subject and "The Ruhlleben Prison Camp" (1917), the best and fullest account of the principal British civilian internment camp in Germany.

RICE measurers in Nantao and Chapei struck on Thursday and left their work owing to the refusal of their employers to increase their salaries.

THE AMERICAN LEGION

Dinner Dance at Astor House

The dinner dance given at the Astor House on Tuesday by the Frederick Ward Post of the American Legion in Shanghai with Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D'Olier as guests of honour was a most delightful function. Mr. D'Olier was formerly national commander of the American Legion in the United States and, although he is now just travelling in China, he has also supervised the establishment of a Legion Post in Peking. He and his wife are now waiting to sail on the T.K.K.S. Shinyo Maru on Friday for San Francisco.

About 140 people arrived "nearly" on time and fell under the spell of the patriotic strains of "Dixie."

Major A. Bassett, of the British American Tobacco Company, who is in command of the local Post, which is also headquarters for the Legion in the Far East, presided. Many men were in uniform and Miss Wilkinson, of the American Consulate, had the distinction of being the only woman there in a costume of war-time.

The Work for War Veterans

About 150 men attended the America Legion tiffin at the Carlton Café on Wednesday which was given in honour of Colonel Franklin W. D'Olier, national commander of that organization. Major A. Bassett was toastmaster and the members who responded to toasts were Colonel D'Olier, Commander E. H. Cope, of the U. S. Navy, Mr. M. F. Perkins, U. S. Consul, Major T. H. McConnell, and Major A. Reynolds of Rochester, N. Y.

Colonel D'Olier told something of the history and aims of the Legion and gave an explanation which cleared up the impression in the minds of some of the people there that the Legion was trying to get as large a bonus as possible for war veterans under any conditions. This, he said, was not true but what the Legion did stand for were these four things:—

1. The settlement of soldiers on land.
2. Home aid to the disabled.
3. Vocational training.
4. Possible compensation.

It has simply asked Congress to make these appropriations as liberal as is consistent with the condition of the country. Radical elements and Bolshevism have distorted the aims of the Legion in order to discredit it because of the very firm and determined stand that the Legion has taken for law and order as opposed to the radical elements.

Colonel D'Olier's words impressed his audience with their truth and sincerity and he pleased them with his frank and interesting personality.

An interesting feature was the presentation of a gold medal to Major Reynolds which had been

given to Colonel S'Olier on the eve of his departure for the Orient, in case he should meet the former in Shanghai. The medal was presented by the people of Rochester, New York, for "service during the war."

ABORIGINES OF THE SOUTHWEST

Royal Asiatic Soc. Lecture

There was a large attendance at Thursday afternoon's meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society to hear Mr. Robert Powell deliver a lecture of the "He Miao of China" (Aborigines of the Southwest). Dr. Arthur Stanley, president of the Society, occupied the chair.

"It is estimated that there are between 20 to 50 million Miao people," said Mr. Powell. "Of these there are some 70,000 who are under Christian instruction. They are divided into different classes—Black, Red, White, Flowery, and Water. The Black Miao are distinguished by their dark or sombre clothes; the Red Miao by their red trimmings; the White also by their trimmings; and the Flowery by their flowery dress."

The speaker went on to say that the Miao are not akin to the Chinese. Their language is entirely different from that of the Chinese in construction, idiom, mode of thought and expression. It is limited and is not nearly as extensive as the Chinese. Since coming into contact with the Chinese, many Chinese words and phrases have been imported, while the Miao idioms have had also some effect on the Chinese language.

In describing their customs, Mr. Powell said that Miao people were very hospitable. There are no inns to be found in their part of the country, but if one reaches a strange place at night, any house or its inmates will welcome the stranger and take him in for the night.

Mr. Powell showed a number of lantern views, and from these, it was readily seen that the scenery of the districts where Mr. Powell is working is some of the best in China. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the speaker.

DR. Dugald Christie, C.M.G., Principal of the Mukden Medical College and Superintendent of the Hospital, has returned to Mukden with Mrs. Christie after an absence of a year and a half in Scotland, says the "P. & T. Times." He has been successful in getting increased support for the work he represents, and it is expected that there will be a great advance in both College and Hospital during the next few years. Sir Joseph Maclay, the Shipping Controller, has given £10,000 to enable the College to arrange to teach women students as well as men. The Staff of the College and Hospital now numbers 15 Europeans, besides a number of Chinese.

WEDDINGS

Molland-Ivanoff

Nanking has again been the scene of an exceedingly pretty wedding, when on Monday last, November 22, at 8 p.m. Miss Tatiana Ivanoff, younger daughter of General and Mme. Ivanoff, was married to Captain C. E. Molland of the Postal Service, Nanking.

The wedding was held in the Da Shih Chiao Church, which was beautifully decorated with white chrysanthemums and bamboo. It will be remembered that the two sisters of the bridegroom, Mrs. Paul Jernigan and Mrs. Neville Merritt were both married in this church.

The bride was charming in a gown of white satin, with court train, veil and orange-blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of tube-roses and carnations. She was attended by Miss Eleanor Blackstone as bridesmaid, and her sister Mme. Boris Issaieff as matron of honour. She was given away by her father.

The ceremony was preformed by the Rev. John Magee. After the blessing was pronounced the beautiful hymn "Oh Perfect Love" was sung by a quartette. While the bride and groom waited to receive the congratulations of their friends before leaving the church, as solo "Because" was sung by Mr. Treman.

The bridal party returned to the home of Mrs. Molland, the bridegroom's mother, for supper, after which the newly wedded couple left on their honeymoon, which will be spent in Amoy with the bridegroom's brother, the only absent member of the family.

Macfarlane-Gilbert

A quiet wedding was solemnized at the Cathedral on Wednesday when Miss Mildred Gilbert, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gilbert of San Francisco, was married to Mr. Alastair Macfarlane, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Macfarlane. The bride, who was given away by the Rev. C. R. Macrae, looked charming in a strictly tailored costume of dark blue with a corsage of pink roses. Miss Gilbert was attended by Miss Betty Macfarlane, sister of the bridegroom, and Mr. I. D. Macdonald acted as best man. Mr. C. C. Graham kindly officiated at the organ. Following the ceremony, an informal reception was held at 21 Macgregor Road, after which the bride and bridegroom left for Nanking where the honeymoon is being spent.

Simpson-Hopkins

The wedding took place on November 17, at St. John's Cathedral, of Mr. Alan Grant Simpson, Sub-Accountant of the Chartered Bank, and Miss Violet Geraldine Hopkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hopkins, of Streatham, London.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thursday's Celebration

SERVICE IN HOLY TRINITY CATHEDRAL

Shanghai American on Thursday celebrated thanksgiving day in time-honoured style, the whole community joining in observance of this excellent national custom. Its interest was heightened by the fact that the anniversary coincides with the tercentenary of the Pilgrim Fathers, to whose memory fitting tribute was paid at the service held in Holy Trinity Cathedral. The Cathedral was very prettily decorated, members of the American Woman's Club being responsible for a tasteful and appropriate display, in which the American and British flags were prominent. There was a very large and representative congregation, including detachments from the U. S. Men-of-war in port, and the American Company, S.V.C., and many British residents attended, Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., H. M. Consul-General, being among those present.

The service was opened with an organ prelude, "A.D. 1620," played by Mr. Gardiner Tewksbury, followed with prayer by the Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D., and the hymn "Harvest Home."

The Rev. A. N. Rowland, Pastor of Union Church, then gave an address in which he outlined the history and dwelt upon the significance of the Pilgrim Fathers. In the course of his remarks, he ventured to suggest that they were neither "pilgrims" nor "fathers." They were not fathers, not old men with wrinkled faces and bowed heads, but men in the prime of life, and they were not "pilgrims," but pioneers, who embarked upon a great adventure, inspired by strong convictions which had led to mighty things, and whose work was a challenge to the young men and women of to-day.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Mr. M. F. Perkins, Acting Consul-General, then read President Wilson's "Thanksgiving Day Proclamation," as follows:—

"It is particularly befitting in this year that the American people should set aside a day upon which to give thanks.

"That we may contemplate the mercies which have been vouchsafed to us and render heartfelt and unfeigned thanks to God for his manifold goodnesses.

"This is an old observance of the American people deeply implanted in our thoughts and habits. The burdens and the stresses of life have their own insistence.

"We have abundant cause for Thanksgiving. The lesions of the war are rapidly healing. The great army of freedom, which America sent to the defense of Liberty, returning to the grateful embrace of the Nation, has resumed the useful pursuits of peace as simply and as promptly as it rushed to arms in obedience to the country's call. The equal justice of our laws has re-

ceived steady vindication in the support of a law-abiding people against various and sinister attacks, which have reflected the baser agitations of war, and which now happily are passing.

"In plenty, in security, and in peace, our virtuous and self-reliant people face the future with its duties and its opportunity. May we have the vision to discern our duties; the strength both of hand and resolve to discharge them, and the soundness of heart to realize that the truest opportunities are those of service. In a spirit of devotion and stewardship we should give thanksgiving in our hearts and dedicate ourselves to the service of God's merciful and loving purposes to his children.

"Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of November as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer, and I call upon my countrymen to ease from their ordinary tasks or avocations upon that day, giving it up to the remembrance of God and His blessings, and their dutiful and grateful acknowledgement.

"Witness therefore, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia this twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nineteen Hundred and Twenty, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-fifth.

"WOODROW WILSON.

"Bainbridge Colby,
"Secretary of the State."

A Thanksgiving Day address was delivered by the Rev. Luther Freeman, D.D., who spoke of the long history of the institution and of its meaning. In speaking of peace and its maintenance, he urged that much could be done by the united power of Great Britain and America, and instanced the unprotected Canadian boundary as an example of how nations might live in enduring peace. Touching upon American liberty and equality, the speaker referred to Mr. Vanderlip's quotation of Lenin as saying that Bolshevism might make no progress in America because every other man owned a motor car. "That is not so," said the speaker. "In America a man is not likely to become a Bolshevik because he does not possess a car. Every intelligent man knows that, if he has not got a car, he has only himself to blame. The American may fail, but if he does, he knows he himself is responsible for that failure. An honest man wants his chance, and in America he gets it. That is a reason for profound thanksgiving."

The musical part of the service included a solo, "Song of Thanksgiving," beautifully sung by Miss Myra B. Olive, and a selection from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," very effectively rendered by Miss Olive, Mrs. Frederick Tillson, Mrs. L. P. Kurt, Mrs. L. E. McLachlin, and Messrs. H. H. Cameron, O. D. Giauque, R. A. Curry and L. C. Perry.

The service closed with prayer and the benediction, by the very Rev. Dean Symons, M.A.

In the evening, numerous thanksgiving dinners were held, the festivities being kept up at numerous private parties.

U. S. SAILORS ENTERTAINED.

A cafeteria supper was served to about 250 men at 7 p.m. at the Navy C.M.C.A. The menu comprised chicken, salads, jellies, pumpkin pies, etc., furnished by ladies of the American Woman's Club and immediately under the auspices of the Social Service Department of that Club. At 8 p.m. a seven reel picture show of comedies was given.

Besides special piano numbers, music was furnished by the jazz orchestra of the French cruiser D'Estrees with some instruments wonderfully and fearfully made but which produced the desired results. Dancing concluded the festivities and music was discoursed by the 13 piece orchestra of the U.S.S. New Orleans.

Flags from the warships were used for decorating which with the general management of the day were most capably handled by Miss Belle Breck, social secretary of the Navy Y.M.C.A.

GEORGE SINNECKER, the German who achieved so much notoriety in Shanghai during the war, was released by the Chapei authorities on Monday night after having been arrested by the Municipal Police several days before on a charge of evading repatriation regulations. Sinnecker is now claiming to be "a Lithuanian, born in Poland, and enjoying the protection of the League of Nations." He is still living in Chapei.

Dr. W. B. Scranton, an American physician, is in a critical condition in the International Hospital, Kobe, as the result of an automobile accident on November 14. Mr. Ernest E. Johnson, agent for the Admiral Line in Kobe, with Mrs. Johnson and their baby and with Doctor and Mrs. Scranton as their guests, drove from Kobe to Arima. On their way home, between Miike and Akashi, the automobile turned over. All but Doctor Scranton were thrown clear of the car and escaped serious injuries, but he received a severe blow on the chest. Three of his ribs were broken.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, whosoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pain and swelling of the joints, blood poison, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck; it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

The latest discovery of modern times for premature decay or deficiency of vital forces. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigor to those who seemed played out, used up and valueless.

Send stamp address envelope for Free Booklet at P.O. 2/8 for Trial Bottle of either remedy to THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit, do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO to avoid disappointment. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. SOLD BY BOOTH'S CASH CHEMISTS.

THE ART OF REVOLVER SHOOTING

Not so Easy as it Looks

The Shanghai Miniature Rifle and Revolver Club is now holding its monthly club competition, which precedes next month's all-comers' competition, for a gold medal. The Club, which is situated at No. 2 Route du Say-Zoong, where there are three ranges open from 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 p.m., stands by itself in Shanghai with the distinction of being a "dry club" and, for this reason, women can go there at any time and receive instruction from one of the finest of instructors. The club was started in 1909 at the instigation of Lord Roberts but revolver shooting was not introduced until 1912, which sport is better for women than rifle shooting, according to Mr. Freeman. "It only takes a short time to get into the expert's class," says Mr. Freeman, "if the pupil will only listen seriously to the instruction and try to follow it." Women are better learners than men because men often think they know how but that they only lack practice, while women are not so sure of themselves and profit by their instruction. English women, too, are generally better shots than American women because the latter are "too frivolous."

No one can possibly overlook the value of being a good revolver shot; primarily, because the knowledge involves proficiency in handling weapons, teaches the importance of taking every precaution in loading and unloading and in the manner of holding guns. No one knows, except by experience, how easily a gun can "go off."

So many people have been accidentally shot by "unloaded guns" that it is unnecessary to show further the value of this knowledge.

Because people have been poorly instructed or not instructed at all, the number of good revolver shots in the world is only 400, to quote an authoritative sporting paper. Forty of these are in Shanghai and nine of them are women. An ordinary revolver shot will completely miss a man at 25 yards. This fact shows the skill necessary to hit a four-inch bull's eye at the same distance. Yet it is true of shooting, as it is of every other game of skill that the secret is in knowing how and those who care to learn will find Mr. Freeman definite and painstaking and patient.

BARON E. Akerheim, Consul General for Sweden arrived by the M.M.S. Cordillere and is staying at the Kalee Hotel.

OWING to rumours again prevalent in Shanghai, the Commissioner of Defence has once more proclaimed martial law in the military areas. The order came into effect on and from the 17th instant.

THE MURDER OF LIEN YING

Execution of the Guilty

Yen Jui-sung and Woo Tsung-fang, the murderers of the singing girl Lien Ying, paid the penalty for their crime at the Arsenal on Tuesday afternoon when they were led out and shot.

Guarded by a detachment of between 40 and 50 soldiers, the two men were taken from the Arsenal at about two o'clock and marched to a place about half an hour's distance away.

Here there was a large crowd, including many women of the same class as the murdered girl. The Shanghai Municipal Police were represented by several foreign and Chinese detectives.

After the eyes of the two wretched men had been blindfolded, the usual reading of their crime took place by a local official. A soldier then stepped up to Yen and placed a revolver against his head and fired. The same procedure was gone through with Woo.

Before Yen was taken out to be shot, there was a short Roman Catholic service, held at his own wish, in the Arsenal.

The shooting of these two men does not end the case. Another accomplice, Faung Jeh-shin, has not yet been arrested and is at the present time being searched for by the police. As soon as he is arrested he will be accorded a separate trial and be dealt with according to law.

NOMADS OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE

Pilgrimage to Shanghai

Members of the Nomad Oasis, Ancient and Accepted Order of Nomads of the Mystic Shrine of Shanghai, are making preparation to receive Imperial and Illustrious Potentates, High Priests and Prophets, and other dignitaries of the order in the course of their forthcoming visit to the East. We understand that in Shanghai there are about 100 gentlemen awaiting initiation into the mysteries of the order, and another 150 in Manila, and as the attendance of Potentates is essential to the ceremony, the Potentates are coming East on a pilgrimage.

The party of 12 distinguished Shriner who are making the trip includes: Ellis Lewis Garretson, Imperial Potentate; Ed. B. King, Illustrious Potentate of Affi Temple, Tacoma, Wash.; Judge Grover Nolte, Chief Rabban; Judge Frank D. Oakley, Assistant Rabban, and Bishop Frederick W. Keater, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Washington, High Priest and Prophet of the Order, and the Recorder. They will all be accompanied by their wives.

According to present arrange-

THREE MEN IN A MOTOR-CAR

Western District Robbery

The police are on the track of three Chinese who committed a daring robbery in the western district on Saturday afternoon. It was a well planned affair, the thieves evidently being as well informed as they were equipped for the job. The victims were a shroff and a coolie, and the prize a box containing \$4,000 in silver. The money had just been drawn from a native bank, and was being conveyed on a wheelbarrow to a silk filature for the payment of wages. All went well until the bullion and its escort neared the end of Connaught Road. Here, a motor-car appeared on the scene, and "held up" the party. There were three Chinese in the car, each carrying a revolver, and it was an easy matter for the highwaymen to intimidate the shroff and the coolie, transfer the money from the wheelbarrow to the car, and drive off speedily. The shroff noted the number of the car—1431—and this enabled the police to ascertain that the car had been hired by the Chinese, who engaged it in the French Concession, discharging it in Avenue Joffre after the robbery.

A cook and a chauffeur were charged at the Mixed Court, on Monday, in connexion with the robbery. Detective-Serveant Yorke said that the boy and a coolie of a house in Avenue Joffre, where it was believed the money was taken, had been detained by the French Police. Witness searched the quarters of the boys and found \$20 in the coolie's bed, but he denied having any knowledge of it.

In the cook's room, as well as on the lawn, which was overlooked by a window in that room, was a large quantity of Chinese paper and brown paper which was usually used in packing up money. In a motor-car he found \$15 hidden and 64 subsidiary coins. The chauffeur had 400 ten cent. pieces in his possession and stated that he had received that as payment of the fare.

The chauffeur and cook were ordered to remain in custody and the boy and coolie will be transferred, all four to be tried next week.

ments, the itinerary of the pilgrimage will be as follows:—

Leave—Tacoma, Wash.	Jan. 12
Leave—Vancouver, Wash.	Jan. 13
Arrive—Shanghai	Jan. 29
(in port 6—12 hrs.)	
Arrive—Manila, P.I.	Feb. 1
(in port 6—12 hrs.)	
Arrive—Hongkong	Feb. 4
Leave—Hongkong	Feb. 10
Arrive—Shanghai	Feb. 13 or 14

This gives the party but very few hours' stay in Shanghai, and efforts are being made to re-arrange the programme so that may remain here for a day or two.

PUBLIC UTILITIES CONTROVERSY

French Company's Cable

MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES' FIRM REPLY

Lengthy correspondence appears in this week's "*Bulletin Municipal*" between the *Compagnie Française de Tramways et d'Eclairage Electrique et des Eaux de Changhai* and the French Municipal Council in which are discussed the proposals of the first named transmitted from Paris by cable to meet the demands of the French Municipal Council for an improvement in the three services maintained by the company, viz, tramways, electric light and water.

The Company's programme is as follows:—

(1) Immediate construction of a new Central electricity generating station, 85 metres long by 25 metres wide, capable of containing plant to produce 20,000 kilowatts, in which will be placed next year two groups of machinery capable of producing a total power of 2,000 to 2,400 kilowatts, thus bringing the present capacity for electric lighting up to 2,600 to 3,000 kilowatts. Buildings, machinery, mains, etc., have been planned to deal with 15,000 to 16,000 kilowatts.

(2) For the water supply the company proposes to double the normal surface and output of the filters, to extend pumping to the middle of the river, to double the capacity of the mains and to increase the capacity of the water towers to twice their present figure.

(3) For the tramways: to repair the tramcars at present in service, to purchase trailers in 1920 and large cars with motors in 1921; to erect two sub-stations of 800 kilowatts with feeders.

The company adds that it is impossible to consider such a programme insufficient, representing as it does an expenditure of more than Frs. 50,000,000; the ratios of expansion, it says, are greater than those in the International Settlement where the extension of the electric light has led to a loan which is onerous on the ratepayers.

In meeting the demands of the Council the company state they have adopted a solution necessitating the heavy purchase of new material, and then proceed to detail the increase in their personnel which is contemplated.

THE COUNCIL'S ATTITUDE.

The Municipal Council's reply raises some most important matters. The first ground of complaint is that, contrary to the contract under which the monopoly was granted, the Company's head office is in Paris instead of in Shanghai. This, the Council's letter states, is not a matter of domestic organization, but, on the contrary, one which involves the administrative and official control of the company's affairs, and a point upon which the Council is

firmly decided to cede nothing. Undoubtedly the disagreements of past years have been due in great part to the distance of the management from Shanghai, which has produced more and more deplorable results, which are now frankly disastrous.

The Council finds no difference between this new programme and that submitted in September and considers it is totally insufficient. Maintaining its original attitude the Council has decided only to discuss these programmes when the matter of the situation of the Company's head office is satisfactorily decided in conformity with the specified contractual obligations, for it is only in such circumstances that a programme, taking account of the present and future needs of the public, can be studied on the spot.

The Council's letter also criticizes the purchase by the company of waterworks material without the consent of the former, and the supply of current from the International Settlement.

LOTTERY TICKETS

Plea for Abolition

The Commercial Federation for Western Shanghai, in demanding that the lottery business in Shanghai be abolished, have sent the following petition to the Chief of Native Police:

"Though the lottery business has been prohibited by law, there are a dozen or more houses maintained in the French Concession and in the Chinese City masquerading under the guise of "relief," "charity," "benevolence," etc., and selling so-called bonds, which are in reality lottery tickets.

"As the people are so rash with their money and as they are being deceived in such a manner, we merchants cannot but help lodging a protest.

"These so-called reward bonds are similar to the lottery tickets of the former Tsing Dynasty, and are recognized as a medium for gambling. The practice is prohibited in our Provisional Criminal Code, but still it goes on.

"Since the famine, the organizations have been issuing bonds in the name 'famine relief' which is in itself illegal. Though it is illegal, the sufferers in the North reap a little benefit, but the losers here are the real sufferers since it is in Shanghai that the tickets are issued.

"Instead of forbidding this practice, the local authorities are backing up the places and are offering them every aid and protection. This is simply ridiculous and is a disgrace to our country. We are being made a laughing stock of by the foreigners.

"Can you not do something to avoid this? If you can, we shall be ever grateful."

THE W. C. T. U.

Alcohol's Effect on the System

The Shanghai W. C. T. U., at its second meeting for the session, listened for three-quarters of an hour to a breezy, stimulating address from Miss Margaret Bilz of Michigan, who is visiting China and who honoured the Association with her presence and inspiration.

Alluding to the late seventies, she said that the chief aim of temperance reform then had been the closing of saloons—viz., destructive work. Now their policy was constructive. Various educational departments had been formed, one of the most important branches being the medical one. The world was learning: at last that alcohol was a narcotic and not a stimulant; and in large institutions such as the Battle Creek Sanitarium, with its staff of 800 nurses, the physicians had discontinued drugs containing alcohol, as doing more harm than good.

SMOKERS AND DRINKERS.

Prof. Sims Woodhead, of Cambridge, was quoted by the lecturer as having proved that alcohol acted directly upon the nerve sheathes by dissolving the tissue and thus breaking down the constitution. Insurance companies stated that a moderate drinker was three times as susceptible to disease as an abstainer, and a smoker twice as susceptible. A test of even 24 hours had disclosed the fact that men and women were weaker both physically and mentally as a result of alcohol, and therefore in this age of keen competition and high prices the abstainer would win the race and command the highest salary.

The lecturer went on to explain that fermentation was caused by the introduction of waste matter into the pure juice of fruits which in its natural state is of great medical value, and that wherever in Holy Scripture wine was commended, a different word meaning unfermented juice was used. In another 10 years' time their up-to-date medicine cabinet would not contain one alcoholic drug, and hot and cold "packs" would be found to be more efficient than hypodermic injections.

Two songs, beautifully rendered by Miss Stewart of the American School and accompanied by Miss Le Mond, and a resolution appointing a membership committee of 10, closed the proceedings.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS

In the outports can rely on fresh supplies of Films, Plates and Papers and all Photo Sundries, by sending to

Mactavish & Co., Ltd.

The Hongkew Medical Hall.

Developing and Printing by experienced operators.

A FIRE WITH AN OBJECT LESSON

Flimsy Dwelling as an Important Factory

Somewhere about 2 p.m., on Thursday, a man employed in a silk filature at the back of Fearon Road had his clothing ignited whilst attending to some machinery and, in a panic ran into an adjoining building, part of an egg packing plant, belonging to J. Fujimato, with the result that he started a fire in the building. It is understood that the man is not so very badly injured and the fire also did not cause any tremendous amount of damage—for which the Fire Brigade is entitled to full credit—but the facts of the fire are such as to give rise to a demand for searching inquiry by the Municipal Council, with a call for the strictest enforcement of whatever safety regulations there may now be in force and the early addition of other rules where necessary.

A MAZE OF BAMBOO.

The building where the fire was located is a long range of what were evidently at one time Chinese dwelling houses, but they have since been knocked into one for the purposes of the egg-packing industry. Built mainly of wood, with just a thin facing of native bricks, they are a maze of bamboo screens, and flimsy staircases, with windows covered by other bamboo screens. Surrounding them are closely packed blocks of dwelling-houses—the worst dens in Shanghai, certainly, but sheltering human beings nevertheless.

When Chief Officer Pett arrived with the Fire Brigade he found the place well alight and a hasty examination shewed the long range of buildings to be tightly packed with many tons of grass rope and thousands of wooden kerosene cases, mostly empty, but some filled with eggs ready for export. Beyond this, there were many rooms packed absolutely to the walls and ceilings with paddy husk.

With the terrible happening of a few days ago fresh in his memory—when cotton swollen with water caused the collapse of a wall and severely injured some of his men—Mr. Pett hesitated to pump water into the heart of the fire and for the moment it seemed difficult to know what to do. Firemen protected by smoke helmets were promptly set to work removing as much of the inflammable material as was possible from the parts where the fire seemed worst and then water was used, but very sparingly for the walls were already sagging, and the Chief Officer had the satisfaction of seeing, after half-an-hour's work, that the fire was in check.

A DANGEROUS TASK.

Though there was danger at every step, the men then went farther into the building and removed more stuff and soon had all danger

from fire removed, though it is probable the place will be smouldering for days yet. The greatest credit is due to the Brigade for their work in face of the danger from collapsing walls and dense clouds of suffocating smoke from burning wood and wet husks, the net result of the damage being only the burning out of a small cotton ginning house and wrecked walls and floors—here and there in the egg-packing house.

A visit to the scene of the fire is well worth while and would enlighten people as to some of the ever present dangers of Shanghai. Even as it stands now, the building looks just like a gigantic beehive, with its rows and rows of packing cases and one can hardly estimate the damage that would have resulted, with the certain loss of lives in the packed hovels round about, had it not been for the efficient work of the Brigade. When the fire first broke out, there was a mad panic in the neighbourhood, but, danger past, the horrible business of these noisome dens went on as usual, with the firemen working hard all round to keep them from harm.

Other Fires of the Week

At 12 noon on Saturday the Brigade received a telephone message reporting a fire at Mohawk and Taku Roads. The Sinza Division found J150, a wood shop and tub-maker's premises, well slight on the first floor, and the fire making rapid headway in all directions. Lines of hose were promptly got to work and the fire soon held and extinguished, a good stop being effected. At 9.40 p.m. Sinza Division was again called on, in this instance to 4 Ichang Road, the Chang Foong Flour Mill. Some machinery on the ground floor had become overheated, and set fire to the ceiling overhead. The staff got a line of hose to work, and by the time the Brigade arrived the outbreak was practically extinguished. The machinery was stopped for the night. At 9.52 a.m. yesterday a telephone message was received reporting a fire at Dixwell and Urga Roads. The Hongkew Division responded, and found that a ginning machine in a cotton factory, 233-4 Urga Road, had become overheated, setting fire to some cotton. The outbreak had been extinguished before the arrival of the Brigade. There was no damage.

Between nine and ten o'clock on Sunday night the Fire Brigade were employed attending to a lively blaze which occurred in the western district. At 9.26 the alarm went for a fire in Mokanshan Road, and as the Brigade was on its way thither the whole sky was lit up by the flames. It turned out that about 60 huts situated to the west of the No. 1 Chang Foong Flour Mill were on fire, and the flames were spreading at such a rate that the fence sur-

rounding the mill caught fire at one period. The Brigade did not allow the fire to progress further in this direction, but it was impossible to save any of the huts, which were built of wood and straw and so burnt rapidly. Practically a whole village was cleaned out and the inhabitants left homeless. The flour mill made arrangements for accommodating the people for the night.

War Volunteer Memorial Fund

	£	Tls.
Already acknowledged	13,145.20	11,749.77
Miss M. C. Dunstan	10.00	
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. R. Wade		40.00
F. C. Butcher		50.00
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.		1,000.00
Total received to date	12,155.20	12,839.77

Two corpses of drowned Chinese were recovered by the River Police on Monday in the Soochow Creek. One of these was lying underneath the Garden Bridge and the other was further up the creek.

For making false money, a Fukienese in the French Concession has been sentenced to two years imprisonment by the French Mixed Court. In a raid on his premises on the 18th instant the Police seized many hundreds of ten and 20 cent pieces and apparatus for making the same.

Two further charges of alleged embezzlement have been preferred against Mr. Ferdinand G. Boulon, former manager and attorney for the Far Eastern Division of Messrs. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., in informations filed on Monday in the U. S. Court for China by Major C. P. Holcomb, U. S. District Attorney. The amounts named in these two charges are Tls. 1,333.71, alleged to have been misappropriated on June 28, and Tls. 12,250.54 on June 25.



BSA

BICYCLES



Perf. ct in Every Part.
THIS TRADE MARK
APPEARS ON ALL
GENUINE
B.S.A. BICYCLES.

Manufactured by

B.S.A. CYCLES LTD.,
Prop.: The B'ham Small Arms Co. Ltd.
BIRMINGHAM - ENGLAND.

Makers of the famous

B.S.A. Motor Bicycles
FOR SOLO & SIDECAR.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.

DEAR MR. SPADE,—If you consider the performance of the "Belle of New York" a rotten one, you have a perfect right to your opinion but if you expect that any of the performers should attach any value to your criticism, you should have signed your name to your letter, so that they might know whether your opinion and your criticism is worth anything.

Your statement that the music lacks charm, leaves a doubt in my mind whether you really do know what you are talking about.

Not knowing who you are, it is difficult for me to say that I know just as much about music as you do, but I might tell you one thing, that during eight weeks' daily rehearsals, I have listened every night with intense pleasure to the old but still charming music of this operetta.

Myself, and I am sure the other performers, of the "Belle of New York," would like to know who our critic is and I trust that after criticizing the show, in the way you did, you will not lack the pluck to disclose your name.

M. SPEELMAN.

Shanghai, Nov. 19.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Regarding "Spade's" criticism of the A. D. C. production one can only come to conclusion that he has an axe to grind in slating the production.

The "Belle" has in the past given great pleasure to thousands of theatre-goers throughout the world and at the present time judging by the booking and applause at the first two performances to hundreds more in Shanghai. If "Spade" has the interests of the Shanghai theatre-goers so much at heart, why has he allowed his deadly pen to remain inactive during the past 12 months when travelling companies have been inflicting bad shows and worse actors on the community.

He says the music lacks charm. The three songs "When We are Married," "Teach Me How to Love," and "She is the Belle of New York" are too well and favourably known to need comment. Three songs have been introduced, viz., "The Paradise for Two," which has enthralled London audiences for the past five years at Daly's Theatre; "The Kissing Time Duet," another huge London success; and Victor Herbert's "Kiss Me Again" which has been a tremendous success all over the world.

As regards the artistes, that is purely a matter of opinion but personally their speaking voices were quite audible to me on both nights, and as regards "Spade's" complaint that the "supers" were obviously amateurish, allow me to

draw his attention to the title "A.D.C."

I understand that the proceeds of the piece are to be devoted to an object which will be for the benefit of all Shanghai theatre-goers in the future winter seasons.

In conclusion, I wish to state that I agree with the general public regarding the excellence of the production.

I am, etc.,

"ONE OF THE PUBLIC."

Shanghai, Nov. 19.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am very surprised that you should ever allow such a letter, as that signed by "Spade" to appear in your columns. It is as cruel as it is unjustified, because I am sure that the "Belle of New York" is just splendid. The singing is good, the dresses are beautiful, and the girls are pretty, and everyone who has seen the play says it is just as good, if not better, than when it was first produced with Edna May in the principal part.

I am sure that if "Spade" only knew the work that these poor people have put in practising every night until all hours, on purpose to give such persons as he enjoyment, he would be sorry for having written such a cruel and unjustified letter to your paper.

I am sure I am speaking on behalf of all those concerned in the production of "The Belle of New York" when I say that the criticism by "Spade" is totally unnecessary and uncalled for, and I have great pride in signing myself,

A MOTHER OF ONE OF THEM.

Shanghai, Nov. 19.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The three letters you publish this morning on the subject of the A.D.C.'s latest production all miss the original point by many yards. "Spade's" complaint was that the newspapers here apparently consider it necessary to bestow indiscriminate and fulsome praise on these shows with no regard for any known standard of criticism, at any rate if one is to judge from their pæans over the "Belle." With this view, many of us (a minority though!) entirely agree. The danger of stating this point of view in print is that the Press may take its revenge by going to the other extreme and applying to the A.D.C.'s next show a rigid standard of homeside professional criticism and picking the play to pieces. I trust no such cruelty will be practised, but that on the occasion of our next local production the Press will temper its well-meant mercy with a little justice, so that there may be no danger of the A.D.C. being deluded into thinking, as in the present instance, that because they have the indubitable and almost unqualified support of both Press and public,

their production must necessarily be first-class.

With "Spade's" "Four Points" I find myself in almost complete agreement. The scenery was not good, the wit (except for the very excellent performance of the gentleman with the "Sticker") practically non-existent, and the plot futile to a degree. As for the music—if Mr. Speelman has listened to it for 56 days on end and still takes pleasure in it—well, it doesn't alter my opinion of the music of the "Belle of New York," but it considerably alters my opinion of Mr. Speelman!

I have no particular desire to draw upon myself the enmity of the whole of Shanghai, and therefore, in spite of the invitation to "Spade" to disclose his name, beg to sign myself.

Yours faithfully,

SHOVEL.

Shanghai, Nov. 20.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—May I be allowed space to reply to your remarks and the letters which have appeared in your columns expressing dissension with my views on the performance of the "Belle of New York."

What is that test of musical popularity? The music of the "Belle" is seldom, if ever, played by orchestras in places of amusement, or as incidental music, and anyone producing its record on a gramophone nowadays would be considered hopelessly out-of-date by the few to whom the air would be familiar. Compare it with such music as that in the "Mikado," which has stood the test of a quarter of a century and is as popular as ever, and it will be found pathetically deficient. Surely the original success of the piece was based almost entirely on the personality of Miss Edna May. Can one instance of genuine wit be quoted as occurring in the whole of the piece?

Mr. Speelman informs us that nightly for eight weeks he has listened with intense pleasure to the music of this operetta. "There are more things in Heaven and Earth, Horatio." His absorption gives one food for thought—even for wonder—but does it prove anything? His curiosity regarding my identity and his desire to entice me into the arena cannot, I fear, be gratified.

"One of the Public" asks why my deadly pen has been inactive while travelling companies have inflicted bad shows and worse actors on the community. This is just the point I laboured in my letter. The duty of honest criticism of performances, whether amateur or professional, should not devolve upon an individual, and I repeat if genuine criticism was made by the Press, the result would be a higher standard of all productions.

I repeat also that had the proceeds, or any substantial portion of them, been given to charity, my letter would have been entirely unnecessary, but customary prices are charged, and as the expenses

of the local performance must be considerably less than those of a travelling company, and no mention is made as to the allocation of the ensuing profits the entertainment provided by the A. D. C. is placed on the footing of a public performance and, as such, should be open to unbiased commendation or censure.

I am, etc.,

Shanghai, Nov. 20.

SPADE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Poor Mr. Spade seems to have got into dreadful hot water for daring to inform Shanghai that "The Belle of New York" is not a work of supreme excellence. I have much pleasure in joining in the fray inasmuch as I have not seen the A. D. C. production. I saw it in London with the great world celebrity, Edna May, taking part in it. That was quite enough for me.

The indignant letters from "One of the Public" (whom I suspect of sarcasm) and "Mother of One of them" (for whom my heart bleeds) indicate a slight confusion of ideas.

The fact of the public flocking in thousands to see representations of this kind is by no means proof positive of the artistic value of the work; it merely indicates in the plainest terms what the majority of the public want. They crave to be "Taught how to love" and to be "Kissed again" and to listen to songs about the moon, and so forth. The Shanghai A. D. C., with finger ever on the public pulse, diagnosed the prevailing disease with great skill and prescribed "The Belle of New York" for the suffering patient. Whether he will be cured remains to be seen. I very much doubt it but credit is at least due to the A. D. C. for their kindly intentions.

The point requiring emphasis, however, is that defence of these musical comedies fails most distastefully when it is based on artistic ground, for never was a more curious deception passed off on the world than when "The Belle of New York" was puffing by the newspapers as a work of charm and excellence.

I am, etc.,

J. BRADLEY.

Shanghai, Nov. 20.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Instead of slating "Spade" for his criticism, I think he should be thanked for his generous free advertising of the "Belle," as a great number of people, who formerly had no intention of seeing the show, have either done so or intend doing so as soon as the over-crowded booking will permit. From hearsay they are going to see not only what the majority have quoted as one of the best productions of the A.D.C., but also to verify whether "Spade" should next year receive the Nobel Prize as the leading critic of the day, or

be recommended to the mental ward. "Spade" must be a weak mortal indeed when he has to harp on the word "Charity" to gain supporters for his cause.

As to what the A.D.C. intend doing with the proceeds, I think the new heating system installed, which has been done at considerable expense, will answer that question.

Having been a constant visitor to the Lyceum during the past 26 years, I know what it is to sit and freeze for three hours during a performance, and I am sure the public will be pleased to think that in addition to seeing a very fine show, they have also contributed towards their future comfort.

In conclusion I wish to state that the only remuneration for the hard work put in by the cast during the past eight weeks is the applause accorded them, and as this has been spontaneous at each performance, they have been amply rewarded in spite of "Spade" having a dig at them.

I am, etc.

PITCHFORK.

Shanghai, Nov. 22.

A STREET OF EYESORES.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—For some time I have had it in my mind to appeal to you for leave to expose through your esteemed paper the eyesores one has to see when passing along the North Szechuen Road Extension. On taking up to-day's issue of the "N.-C. Daily News" I saw a leaderette with the title "A thing of beauty"; that decided me to call attention to the blots on the chief thoroughfare in the northern section of our city.

It does one good to read of the public spirit of residents in certain districts who permit their gardens to bloom in the public view so that the poorest may catch a glimpse of beauty as they pass by. May the publicity you give to this good deed encourage others to do likewise until Shanghai shall appear to the stranger to be what it really is—a city of gardens.

I observe with pleasure that the letters you have published from residents in this district have borne much fruit. I see notices posted on blank walls forbidding the display of obnoxious advertisements and in places where only mud footpaths existed clean cement pavements are being laid down which will provide a refuge for our children from the clamorous motor cars that often over-crowd the roadway. Still there remains very much to be done. There are a number of evil-looking tea-shops which are a disgrace. Why cannot the proprietors be compelled to keep them clean? Even a coolie has a right to decent surroundings when he sips the hot water that he calls tea—the only poor diversion he can afford.

There are, too, a few beancurd shops that make one wish for a fire to sweep them out of existence. These are kept in an indescribable state of filth. There is one at a

certain car stopping place where many people are compelled to wait long spells for No. 2 car which seems to run at most irregular intervals. The large earthenware crocks in which the beancurd is manufactured overflow with a liquid of unpleasant appearance and rancid odour. This trickles down on to the roadway and so diffuses its sour, pigstye like smell for many yards. Certain kinds of cloth are used in this trade and these are hung up in the front of the shop to show to all and sundry that it is possible for some people to eat food contaminated by these and yet live. The walls, tubs and stools are all extremely dirty and clouds of flies settle on the beancurd which is left lying on a dirty table at the shop door. What is the good of the Council taking elaborate precautions against the spread of cholera if its health inspectors allow the food that multitudes of people eat to be prepared and distributed in these insanitary and disgusting surroundings. Beancurd is a healthful and palatable article of diet, but prepared in this way it is a source of danger to those who eat it. That part of the unpleasantness we can all guard against but the public should be protected against the danger and disgust engendered by these filthy shops opening on a public street.

I am, etc.,

"ANTI EYESORE."

Shanghai, Nov. 18.

THE PEKING FAMINE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your issue of November 11, you publish a criticism of the efforts made in Peking for famine relief, and you signal out the "International Famine Relief Committee" as "specially viewed with mistrust." Your grounds for this suspicion appear to be based not on any ascertained facts to the discredit of the Committee, but on the "general Chinese belief" and the "general Chinese estimation." You do not question the sincerity of foreigners serving on the Committee, but you do question the sincerity of the Chinese, affirming that "the distinction between Chinese members of the Committee and a Government notoriously short of cash is too slender by the common judgement for the safety of the funds." Again you give no facts, but appeal to the "common judgement," presumably of the Chinese. The distinction between foreigners and Chinese serving on this Committee is particularly objectionable, for if as you suggest "60 per cent. of the money entrusted to the Committee will be spent in expenses both foreigners and Chinese will be jointly responsible."

The best reply to this alleged untrustworthiness will be found in the statement of the following facts. The United International Famine Relief Committee is composed of Chinese and foreigners, of several

different nationalities. The Chinese members are gentlemen of the highest position and ability, and have been elected to serve on the Committee by members of the various Chinese Famine Relief Societies, the foreigners were each chosen by their fellow nationals, and all give their time and labour gratuitously with no other end than to relieve the sufferers.

Every cent entrusted to this Committee is spent by order of the Administrative Council, consisting of equal numbers of Chinese and foreigners, and while the sums spent in relief by this Committee or by Committees represented on it amount to about \$500,000 the sums spent as expenses by this Committee do not yet reach \$100, or one in 5,000. Foreigners in the office and on the field are alike giving their time and services gratuitously to enable them to carry the largest amount of relief to the greatest numbers possible. Money voted by the Administrative Council has so far all been supplied to missionaries or to responsible foreigners, Catholic and Protestant, and most grateful thanks have been received. The relations between this Committee and the Government are these: The Government in considering the 42 hsien where relief is necessary will take note of those in which this Committee is prepared to administer relief and will hand over to the Committee a proportionate share of the money and grain to be distributed, or the sums to be spent giving labour to the sufferers. At the request of this Committee the Government has consented to transport grain and other supplies free, and to issue free railway passes to those engaged in relief work.

This Committee has held a conference at which representatives from Hankow, Honan, Shantung, Shansi, and Shensi were present, and has also conferred with representatives from Mukden, and Tientsin, and some arrangements have been made respecting the allotment of different areas in which the different Committees will expend their efforts, so that a large district is to a considerable extent dependent upon what this Committee can do.

Any suspicion spread abroad that prevents contributions from reaching the Committee really deprives the starving of the succour that would otherwise be given, and apparently regardless of this you, Sir, have collected and given utterance to the "general beliefs" of the Chinese without examining whether these beliefs have any other ground than suspicion, jealousy and ill-will. Unfortunately there are many who scatter reckless calumnies, many of them glaring untruths, and it is impossible not to feel that those who originate such scandals and circulate them do so to find an excuse for not exercising the generosity that a common humanity demands. Such cannot be your object and we do not doubt that you will willingly publish these

facts which should form a sufficient answer to suspicions based on the vagaries of common opinion.

We are, Sir,

Yours truly

F. H. HUANG,
ARTHUR SOWERBY,

Peking, Nov. 17.

THE GOLD GAMBLERS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Being unaccustomed to rushing into print, I had hoped that a more able pen than mine, and one more conversant with local banking conditions, would have taken up the question of dealing with the crisis in the import trade.

We read of strikes that are going to occur, and we know of dealers clearing off to Ningpo, or some other spot, but no one ever seems to get nearer to the reason for all the trouble, nor is any attempt made to prevent the situation from becoming worse.

It will I think, be admitted that the political situation, families, etc., are all side issues, and that the real reason for the unfortunate position of importers to-day is the drop in exchange. The Chinese dealers hold meetings practically daily, and put forward suggestions, all more or less to the effect that if foreigners would only make very heavy sacrifices, then the situation would improve. And all the time it is the Chinese themselves, who are making the situation worse.

The chief reason for the upset in the market, certainly for a goodly proportion of the losses that are bound to be incurred with import goods, is Kiukiang Road. The gold dealers there, with the help of the foreign Banks, have forced down the exchange, to its present rate.

It has been observed that with a small fall in silver, the leading bank here has once or twice attempted to keep up the market, and make no change in the rate, but the gold dealers, *absolutely* for speculation, have bought heavily, and forced down the market. In return, the foreign bank doing the selling, has then to wire home forcing sales of silver, and the next silver telegram shows a further fall. Again the gold men come in, and again China sells silver in London or New York, and so we go on, the rate tumbling down until importers see such a low rate that they know they cannot meet their obligations, and of course they abscond.

Who is to blame? The leading bank, some time ago, decided that it would have no further transactions with the gold gamblers, and for a time kept it, but whilst taking up such attitude, it received no support from the other foreign banks, and so had to come in again, or miss a very profitable business, and in isolated cases, useful cover.

I have no hesitation in saying that the dealings in gold, in

Shanghai, are ruling the world's price of silver. If the foreign banks had not been forced to sell silver in London or elsewhere, to cover their sales of sterling to these gamblers in Shanghai, then we should not have had, so quickly, the heavy decline we have seen.

Silver in America, that is virgin silver, can more or less look after itself, thanks to the Pittman Act, and Continental sales in London are not in sufficiently large quantities to cause such violent falls.

But when China, a silver currency country, is continually selling in London, speculators all over the world take this as a sign, and decide to follow, and so we see ruin for the legitimate Chinese dealers, and large profits for the Chinese exchange speculators.

It is rumoured that the gold dealers have a very large overbought position, in fact it is openly stated to be somewhere about £2,000,000.

To-day they sold about £300,000, and then turned round and started to buy, so in the early morning we had a firm market, and then as soon as they changed the market became weak, at 4s. 9d. In the afternoon again they changed their views, with the result that at the time of writing we again see 4s. 10d strong. Why should legitimate business houses be subject to treatment of this sort, and be at the mercy of these people, and why should we be content to allow them to rule our market, and make or mar our business?

I would suggest, as a means of steadying up the exchange, and in order to get on a business basis, that the members of Foreign Bankers Association agree to only sell sterling to legitimate importers, and only buy from legitimate exporters. It may so happen that a firm, in order to safeguard against exchange fluctuations, has bought exchange to cover an order placed at home. Owing to late shipment of the cargo, the exchange contract may expire before the goods arrive, and in such an instance the firm has a legitimate reason for selling exchange.

But at the time such sale is made the amount must be re-purchased, but for delivery further ahead. Any other method would be pure speculation.

The same arrangement would apply in the case of an exporter selling exchange, but apart from these circumstances, the banks should refuse to either buy or sell, unless in the case of the former the sterling is forthcoming, *not a contract showing a previous purchase*, or in the latter case the tael is put up.

If this attitude is taken up at once, the gold men, who as mentioned have a very large overbought position, will owing to tightness of money, be unable to take up their purchases, and whilst it is probably mean to say so, we shall have the satisfaction of seeing them "in the cart" and they will be taught a lesson they are not likely to easily forget.

The native banks cannot help

them, as these latter have already sunk all their available funds in financing exports, which cannot be moved off, owing to lack of demand.

If the gold dealers are unable to find the money to take up their purchases, and the banks refuse to buy back the exchange, then the present contracts will fall back on the banks, but as they are all made at rates showing good profits today, the banks will have no reason to complain.

If this gambling element is thus taken out, we can, as mentioned have a chance of seeing a steady up of exchange, and whatever fluctuations take place will then only be the result of actual business, either buying or selling against exports or imports, or of sales of actual silver, in London or New York.

I am, etc.,
ONLOOKER.

Shanghai, November 22.

RUBBER SHARE PRICES.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I trust you will pardon me for addressing you on a purely business matter, but as the subject of my letter receives full publicity through the medium of your columns in the way of quotations and transactions, I feel that my desire for the same publicity to be given to this letter is not altogether extraordinary.

The daily list of quotations issued by the Shanghai Stock Exchange on Saturday last showed an alarming decline in the value of rubber shares, so alarming in fact that I am of opinion that some explanation is necessary.

Granted, the price of rubber has suffered a more or less serious lapse, but the market has remained steady in its present weak state for some time, and I think I am quite right in assuming that the members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange have not received any "inside information" which predicts a further relapse in the price of this commodity. Again, there have been no transactions of importance for a considerable time, due chiefly to the fact that holders do not intend to part with valuable securities during a period of temporary depression. That being so, I feel very curious to know on what basis the ridiculous quotations set forth in Saturday's list were made.

Reluctant though I am to use the word "ridiculous" it appears to me to be the only one which covers such an unreasonable change.

The large holders of rubber securities will naturally treat the quotations as they deserve, with utter contempt, but the small investor is not so well informed and may tend to become panic-stricken. Bank officials also, who regulate overdrafts, etc., to a certain extent, according to the quoted value of securities are liable to bring unnecessary hardship to certain of their clients.

I think it is an accepted theory that supply and demand regulate the market value of commodities and securities, in the case of the latter, as a consequence of declaration of dividends or the failure to declare them, and if "supply" is absent, as is the case at present with rubber shares, there can be no object in placing purely nominal and fictitious buyers and sellers quotations in the list, the result of which is simply to frighten the uninformed section of the investing public into shedding their valuable holdings, which are then snapped up by another section of people ever ready to get hold of good things.

Members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange have had orders for rubber shares on their books for a considerable period, at prices infinitely better than those quoted, and same have not been supplied.

Yours etc.,

ORANG PUTEH.

Shanghai, Nov. 20.

With reference to the subject dealt with above the following note taken from the weekly share circular issued by Messrs. A. L. Anderson & Co. shows the other side of the question:—

"The fall in sterling exchange is much more than counterbalanced from the rubber shareholders' point of view by the drop in the price of the commodity, and the weakness of the Singapore rubber market is giving rubber company directors furiously to think. With a purchasing price lower than that at which a number of companies can produce it cannot be denied that the future of rubber appears somewhat gloomy, and it must be remembered that the law of supply and demand does not, in this case, make itself felt immediately, since weak companies must sell, even at a loss, in order to pay their labour, or allow their plantations to revert to jungle."

THE TRAMS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I read with very much interest your article in Saturday's issue, and note with pleasure the admirable facts and figures related by Mr. Chapeaux.

I do not wish to criticise Mr. Chapeaux, but I am indeed sorry he should compare the International Settlement trams favourably with the French—because in my humble opinion the International Settlement trams are a disgrace to any city.

I have heard it stated that no remedy can be made under present conditions, as already the tracks are overrun with cars. Personally I cannot believe this, as one waits in the Nanking Road three to four minutes for a car, and cars at the intersection, Chèkiang and Nanking Roads, do not seem over-congested, so that it would appear as if additional cars should be run along this road.

I am selfish and only interested in the trams I frequently use, i.e.,

No. 1 Route. I know nothing of the other routes, except Nos. 2 and 12, which run in the same direction; but if the other routes are as bad it lessens my opinion of the trams, and if they are better, my remarks do not apply to the other routes.

I am not a tramway expert, and must plead a great amount of self-interest, but as a layman suggest that some of the following ideas, carried into force, would relieve congestion, give convenience, and also some genuine return to first class passengers who are entitled to accommodation in return for fares.

(a) Special cars be run from the Bund down Nanking Road to Bubbling Well during the busy times of the day (There are not enough at present). This should be possible if a portion of the improvements on the Bund were utilized for "siding," and if motor cars are allowed to "Park" there, why not tram-cars?

(b) Special cars during the busy hours of the day for first class passengers only. At present there is seating accommodation for 10 to 12 and invariably 20 to 24 people get into same.

(c) No standing in doorways or on the platforms. It is no uncommon thing to notice during the less busy time of the day, plenty of room inside the car, and individuals standing in doorways and on platforms—thus, preventing and making unpleasant ingress and egress.

(d) No standing on the steps. This is of considerable danger to both the individual and the public in general, despite the fact that it is prohibited. At certain times of the day two or three people are frequently there, and to cap all, one sometimes comes across a Sikh policeman at one end, and a Chinese policeman at the other!

(e) Not to allow Inspectors to board tram-cars to inspect tickets if a car is full up or overcrowded. Why add to the congestion, besides why release one's grip of the strap in a car which rocks from side to side, with a chance of a nasty fall, to exhibit a ticket?

(f) To increase the service to and from Bubbling Well to five minutes. This could easily be done by continuing the run of cars Route Nos. 2 and 12.

If one of our city fathers should read this letter, I trust he will do his utmost to have these simple remedies enforced, even though it means a certain increase in running expenses, and, therefore, a slight decrease in profit for the Shanghai Electric Construction Company.

Any assistance your esteemed paper can lend, will, I am sure, be in the public's interest.

I am, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Shanghai, Nov. 22.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I offer no apology for endeavouring to focus public attention upon the present iniquitous state of the local tramway service. Several of your correspondents have from time to time voiced the prevailing indignation at the utter inadequacy of the service during

the "rush hours," but their protests have apparently proved unfruitful, for, far from any amelioration being noticeable, the congestion worsens from week to week.

A number of rather lame excuses have been advanced in extenuation of the scandal—limited carrying capacity of the lines and argument of equal unsoundness. Such flimsy pretexts leave me unconvinced.

I am not an engineering expert, and there may be insurmountable obstacles to the augmentation of the tram service, but in order to show that my criticism is not wholly destructive let me proffer the following suggestions as partial remedies for the present chaos:

1. The addition of a light, decently fitted and properly sprung trailer to all the existing cars: not vehicles with the present farcical interchangeable first and third classes. Such trailers should, I imagine, not impose too great a strain on the motors, in view of the flat nature of the country.

2. The provision at stopping points of proper barriers, one on each side of the concrete platform, with properly marked entrances and not deathtraps such as have been erected at the Chekiang Road crossing.

3. The initiation of a "Passengers off first" campaign: and the enforcement of such a regulation by the officials and police.

4. Absolute prohibition by the police of the present dastardly practice on the part of motorists (and by no means confined to Chinese chauffeurs) of "hacking a way through" the waiting crowds at stopping points.

Let me anticipate and counter the excuse generally offered for eternal lethargy, namely financial inability to effect improvements, by pointing out what an increased revenue might result were not the cars so overcrowded as to render proper collection of fares, even by the most conscientious of conductors, a physical impossibility.

I am, etc.,

X.

Shanghai, Nov. 23.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—No passenger pays 1st or 3rd class fare to ride on the step for pleasure, but the impossibility of finding accommodation elsewhere and the necessity of taking the first car rather than wait for a chance on the next one compels him to do so.

No time-table is posted on traffic islands no public notice can be found when the first or last tram on any route runs as far as I know. Tramway statistics published by your esteemed paper eloquently point out the extraordinary increase in passengers carried, and also do not conceal the enormous gain in effective revenue obtained therefrom. It is reasonable, therefore, inquire what provision is being made for future contingencies

and the comfort of local passengers who contribute towards the dividends for non-resident shareholders.

I again urge the proposal made some time ago to provide an immediate remedy and that was (1) to convert the existing 3rd class accommodation into 1st class and vice versa or (2) convert the trams entirely into 1st class only and all trailers into 3rd class.

Further advantages would also be felt: the better control of 3rd class fares who persist in boarding a car at the 1st class entrance and passing through to the 3rd class. More control of passengers who now travel free owing to conductors being unable to move in the cars. This reform to be of effect at once on routes Bubbling Well and Public Park-Rifle Range not forgetting Wayside.

The 3rd class objection to open trailers in winter would only exist until all trailers were converted into box or closed types.

The existing number of cars on the streets if re-organized would provide at once what the public have a right to expect, and that is, "consideration."

I am, etc.,

CHOTA SAHIB.

Shanghai, Nov. 25.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—*"Pro Bono Publico"* deserves the thanks of the public for his letter, but, if the Tramway Company make any move to give an improved service between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m. I, and hundreds more, hope that it will not be confined to the Bubbling Well route, but might find its way along No. 7 or Wayside route. The trams are generally looked upon as a means of conveyance for the poorer or middle class of the community, and not for taipans, therefore, if an improved service during the midday meal time is to be given, let it start in the districts No. 7 and North Szechuen Road where the majority of clerks, typists and assistants, both male and female, reside.

The suggestion of making certain cars "all 1st class" during the busy half hours deserves every consideration and would help considerably to relieve the congestion, both on the No. 1 and other routes.

I am, etc.,

A. WAYSIDE SEASON.

Shanghai, Nov. 25.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Is it not about high time to ask the question: Was the charter to the Tramway Company granted solely to enable the latter to amass profits or was it intended to create a public utility? The tramway service, as at present operated and has been for some time past, appears to be run mainly for the convenience of Chinese. Foreign season-ticket holders and others who pay first class fares fail to receive the requisite value for

first-class fares simply because the bulk of the accommodation, both in the front car and the trailer, is utilized for third class passengers. Even the newly born regulation prohibiting passengers from standing on the footboards of tramcars is honoured more in the breach than the observance, policemen themselves, *mirabile dictu*, being offenders in this respect. Why are such conditions tolerated here?

I am, etc.,

DISGUSTED.

Shanghai, Nov. 24.

THE SHANGHAI WAR MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I beg your indulgence to raise once more the matter of the Shanghai War Memorial. Subscriptions appear to be coming in a little better now, but, as the appeal continues to be made from day to day in the local Press, I take it that the fund is still very much short of the required amount.

It has occurred to me that possibly the idea of another monument or something of a similar nature may have fallen flat with many people and that, maybe, a memorial in some other form would be more acceptable. Certainly I have heard many say that memorials have been rather overdone, pointing to the fact that one can find the names of certain gallant gentlemen, on the memorials of almost every club and institution in the Settlement which has chosen this form of perpetuating the memory of the mighty dead.

Might not some other scheme for recognizing the merits of both dead and living soldiers of the great cause find more favour (though I do not wish it thought that I am throwing mud at the proposed memorial)? To this end I make a suggestion.

A SERVICES CLUB.

The United Services Association has a fair sum of money invested, the proceeds of which it uses for the assistance of ex-service men who may be in difficulties and it works very hard in their cause. Saving any bequests which may be made to the Association in the future, it would seem unlikely that its funds will be materially added to, for I fancy most of the members pay the life subscription of \$10. Therefore, whilst the Association is fairly comfortably off now, it is not likely to be so overburdened with money that it will be able to launch out on any ambitious scheme.

Now, sir, I know it was at one time suggested that a Services Club should be formed—money being the only bar. Could not the memorial fund be linked with the funds of the United Services Association for the formation of such a club?

There are many hundreds here already eligible for membership and most of the young men coming out East for several years hence

will be ex-service men, for the young men at Home were all in uniform, it is young men who are selected for posts out here and special efforts are being made to get Service men employment abroad. So, for many years, the club could rely on having a big membership and when, in the distant future, it may have outlived its purpose, the sum realized on its liquidation could be devoted to some useful object, with perhaps a small plate somewhere to keep in mind the origin and purpose of the club.

MEN TO KEEP TOGETHER.

I am moved to make this suggestion for another reason also. It seems to be an open secret that the premises of a certain well-known organization and club are shortly to be sold and that the club part is unlikely to be carried on in the new building to be erected elsewhere. Club life is an essential in Shanghai, all cannot afford the Shanghai Club, neither are all eligible for membership, though perfectly agreeable fellows, and the other clubs (excepting the sporting organizations) are small and confined to professions or hongs.

The one I refer to as passing out of existence numbers a host of ex-service men amongst its members, many of whom will not be eligible for other existing clubs. A Service Club would keep together men who previously joined together for the common good and would, it seems to me, fill a decided gap.

I hesitate to suggest that possibly the ex-German Club could be taken over. It would be great if it could and conceivably might be arranged, but, anyway, I should not think there would be insurmountable difficulties as to other sites and buildings.

I am, etc., "K."

Shanghai, Nov. 23.

MADE IN GERMANY.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Apropos of your Note and Comment of to-day's date. On Saturday last I purchased a child's

dressed doll at one of our largest foreign stores. On the doll being dismembered I discovered stamped on the neck "made in Germany." Surely it is not vitally necessary to patronize our late enemy to such an extent; or is it a case of gross profiteering? My chagrin can well be imagined when I sign myself.

B. E. F. 1915-18.

Shanghai, Nov. 24.

THE FIRE BUG & WOODEN BUNGALOWS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your numerous readers some little time ago were all alive to the housing problem.

The bylaws, however, soon disheartened the would-be bungalow builders, when it was known that for every wooden house built, a space of 50 ft. clear from any other building was required, that is to say, if you were to build a house, 50 by 30 ft., you would require a piece of land measuring 150 by 130 ft. Land renters soon realized that brick and mortar was much cheaper than land, so here the matter dropped.

We had, however, two wooden houses standing on the Broadway, side by side with brick and mortar houses, which defied the fire-bug to take root. These wooden houses were a sort of landmark in Shanghai, being about the first to be erected in that vicinity, one of which is still standing, the other was pulled down some little time ago to make room for a better paying enterprise.

How these wooden houses made themselves immune to the firebug is not known, nor why wooden houses of to-day should be considered so dangerous. We have better up-to-date fire fighting appliances than we ever had before. We have now large staff of paid firemen, under expert European supervision. Then after all what is the difference really between the common Chinese houses with their wooden fronts, partitions etc., and the wooden bungalow? I for one would consider the wooden bungalow much

the safer risk against fire, taking into consideration the tenants, mostly foreigners, who are not so careless with fire.

We have, however, a body of men in Shanghai at the head of affairs who consider they can do nothing wrong, they make and lay down laws for others, and they themselves are the first and biggest offenders.

I believe there is a law in Shanghai, that no matsheds can be erected, unless roofed with tiles, or some other incombustible material. The writer has reasons to remember the order and how it was carried out for a time. One of the first to break the order was the Municipal Council who erected a large matshed at the corner of East Yuhang Road and what is now Tungchow Road. The matshed was built against some Chinese property, and used as a godown and saddlery. The Council has at the present time a building on a main thoroughfare, inside Settlement limits, with a roof thatched with straw, showing good example.

The Council granted a permit for this to be erected and used, and it is still being used as a box factory and godown. The writer took steps to notify the P.W.D. of the fact, but nothing was done in the matter, although it was pointed out that the matshed was a danger to other property in the vicinity.

Last Chinese New Year's morning about eight o'clock one of these large matsheds was set on fire by a joy cracker, and the fire brigade was busily occupied for the largest part of the day, of course at the taxpayers' expense, which could have been avoided; and as I have already mentioned the other one of the same size still stands to the danger of life and property.

I can give a list of matsheds erected in this neighbourhood and what they are used for. Let it be clearly known that none of the matsheds mentioned have their roofs covered with tiles, and several of them are built in between, and overlapping Chinese houses.

I am, etc.,

J. NOBLE.

Shanghai, Nov. 24.

When requiring Varnishes, Paints, Distemper, etc.

SEND FOR

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD AND CLARK'S

(Established over 165 years)

BUYERS' GUIDE

LARGE STOCKS of every kind of Varnish, Paint, Colourwash ("Synoleo"), Linseed Oils, Turpentine, White Zinc, etc., kept in Shanghai

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ORDERS FROM OUTPORTS AND THE INTERIOR

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD., 2a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

F. C. BANHAM, Manager

SPORT

THE GOLF CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

Win by J. B. Ferrier

The big event of Shanghai golf was decided on Sunday—the Shanghai Golf Club championship. This was won by J. B. Ferrier who defeated Col. R. Marr Johnson by 9 up and 7 to play. It was a very fine game for a championship final, Ferrier putting up a 78 and a 76, and only his opponent's bad putting made the score what it was. Through the green their play was on an equality, but when it came to getting down Ferrier was infinitely more successful than his opponent.

This makes the third win of the Golf Club championship for Ferrier. He won it twice before when it was played on the Race Course, and as a matter of fact he had not competed before the present occasion at Kiangwan. At the time Kiangwan was opened he was leaving for Australia, whence he has only recently returned. While in the latter country he added to his honours by being champion twice of the Manly Golf Club and runner-up on a third occasion when he was defeated by Apperly, now amateur champion of the continent. He was also in the semi-final of the New South Wales championship, which Apperly has since won.

Play opened very evenly. Neither was quite steady, but there was nothing to choose between their golf. At the fourth hole Marr Johnson was 1 up, but then weakness in his putting developed, and he started to lose ground through this cause. He lost the next five holes running, and at the ninth was 4 down. After two halves he succeeded in capturing the 12th hole, but then lost the 13th. Stymies bothered him greatly at the 14th and 15th, and his weak putting scarcely gave him a chance. Ferrier was playing very finely, and at the 17th was only six inches short of the hole for a 2. The morning's play finished with Ferrier 6 up.

In the afternoon play was more or less a repetition of the morning's performance. Ferrier steadily adding to his advantage. He was dormie at the 10th, and running down a long putt for a 2 at the 11th won the match in 9 and 7.

THE COMPETITORS.

Between the two players there was little to choose through the green. Ferrier has a glorious natural style, and is undoubtedly one of the finest golfers that Shanghai has ever seen—some in fact think that he is the finest. Marr Johnson seldom uses more than a half follow-through, and must have the strongest wrists to get the long ball that he does. His brassie, is perhaps, the most interesting shot he plays, for the reason that he very often stops dead on hitting the ball—a palpable jab. His approach work is magnificent, and

but for his putting, which is a weakness which develops in his play every now and again, there would be little between him and Ferrier. Shanghai is certainly to be congratulated on having acquired a player of his calibre, and by the way we may congratulate him on his promotion to the full rank of Colonel, received only on Saturday but dating back 18 months.

At the close of the match Dr. Ivy, President of the Golf Club, presented the cup to Mr. Ferrier, while as umpire Mr. R. G. MacDonald, the Captain, commented upon the high standard of play. The approximate scores of the players were:—

MORNING.

Ferrier—Out—5 5 5 4 5 3 4 4 3—38
Home—5 4 5 5 5 3 5 3 5—40—78

Marr Johnson—
Out—5 6 4 3 7 4 5 5 4—43
Home—5 4 4 6 6 4 4 4 5—42—85

AFTERNOON.

Ferrier—Out—4 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 4—39
Home—4 2 4 6 5 4 3 4 5—37—76

Marr Johnson—
Out—4 4 6 4 5 4 5 5 5—42
Home—4 3 4 6 5 4 4 5 5—40—82

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

League First Division

St. Francis Xavier's v. S. M. Police F. C.

This match, played on the S. M. Police ground on Saturday afternoon, was splendidly contested throughout, St. Xavier's winning by the odd goal in five.

Shanghai Recreation Club v. Shanghai Football Club.

This match, played on the Recreation Club's ground on Saturday afternoon, resulted in a victory for the home team by three goals to one.

League Second Division

Engineers F. C. v. Waterworks F. C.

This match played on Saturday afternoon, resulted in an easy victory for the Engineers by eight goals to two.

Rangers F. C. v. Electricity Department.

This match, played on the Polo Ground on Saturday afternoon, was very evenly contested, and when the whistle was sounded for time, each side had scored one goal.

Jewish Recreation Club v. The Navy.

In their match against the Jewish Recreation Club, played on the Public Recreation Ground on Saturday, the sailors proved far too strong for their opponents and ran out winners by seven goals to nil.

Customs R. C. v. Shanghai Public School.

Playing on their own ground, at Hongkew Park on Saturday, the Customs Recreation Club defeated the Public School by five goals to two.

Shanghai Football Club 2nd XI v. B.A. T. Football Club.

This match was played on the Shanghai Football Club's ground on Saturday and resulted in a victory for the home team by four goals to one.

S. M. Police 2nd XI v. International F. C.

This match, set down for play on Saturday, had to be abandoned owing to the inability of the Police to put a team into the field.

INTERPORT TENNIS

Hongkong Again Victorious

Hongkong, Nov. 22.

A further lawn tennis match in the series between teams representing Shanghai and Hongkong was played to-day, when Ng Szekwong (Hongkong) beat Tanaka (Shanghai), 7-9, 6-2, 6-1, 7-5.—Reuter.

M. C. C. IN AUSTRALIA

Win Over Victoria

Melbourne, Nov. 15.

The M.C.C. defeated Victoria by an innings and 59 runs.

In their first innings, Victoria scored 274 (Lampard 111), and in their second 85 (Rhodes, 6 wickets for 39; Woolley, 4 wickets for 27; Parkin, 0 wicket for 16).

The M.C.C. declared after hitting up 418 runs for 3 wickets (Hobbs, 131; Hendren, 105, unfinished).—Reuter.

Defeat by N. S. W.

Sydney, Nov. 21.

The M. C. C. team was defeated in a match against New South Wales by six wickets. Hobbs scored 112 in the first innings for the visitors.—Reuter.

BOXING

Welter-Weight Championship

London, Nov. 20.

Last night's contest at the Albert Hall between Kid Lewis and Johnny Basham for the welter-weight championship was fast and very keen. Lewis at the outset landed some heavy body blows and a right to the jaw, and had the best of the first couple of rounds. After this Basham boxed beautifully, scoring with lefts to the face and rights to the jaw, and cleverly avoiding Lewis's hefty swings. Lewis showed himself very anxious to get to close quarters, but Basham kept him out well, and led at half-way on points.

In the 14th Lewis split Basham's left ear, which bled profusely. In the 19th a right to the jaw sent down Basham for a count of eight, and, on his rising, a right and left finished the fight.—Reuter.

Special Articles

DISUNION FORCES IN CHINA

Dr. Sun's Mission to the South—His Dealings with Tuan Chi-jui—The Growing Monarchist Movement—Suspensions of Japan

By G. Gramada

When Sun Yat-sen, Tang Shao-yi and Wu Ting-fang sail for Canton on the China to-day the possibility of a peace by conference becomes more remote. The Kuomintang leaders are going to Canton to consolidate their gains over Kuangsi and to come into closer relations with the Southern provinces. They will re-establish or, as they say, continue the Military Government of China, which was dissolved when Tsen Chun-hsuan and Wen Tsung-yao returned to our city of refuge.

Briefly then, there will be a government in Peking and a government in Canton again and each will attempt to govern parts of China other than these two cities. But will China listen?

PARTIES AND POLITICIANS.

Let us go back to the days when Tuan Chi-jui lorded in Peking and Little Hsu hurried back and forth over the desert of Gobi. Two military groups existed, both playing for Japan's favour. One group we called the Anfu party, headed by Little Hsu. The other we called the Chihli Faction, of which Tsao Kun was the ostensible leader. On the outside in Mukden was Chang Tso-lin, developing into another "strong man," who was completely dominated by the Japanese orientation in Manchuria. Also there was a pro-Japanese civilian party headed by President Hsu Shih-chang and in which the efficient agents were Tsao Ju-ling and Lu Tsung-yu.

The three military factors were fighting each other for supreme control of the wealth and patronage of Japan. Also Little Hsu had himself gone to Japan and had arranged his finances independent of the civilian pro-Japanese group. Clearly then, there was weakness in the militarists' camp and there was a possibility of ridding the country of them.

To drive the militarists out of China became the slogan of the masses of the Chinese people. They dropped the anti-Japanese movement and concentrated on the anti-traitor movement. And from military China they received assistance from only two men, Generals Wu Pei-fu and Feng Yushiang. These men were the only ones who were fighting for the popular programme, namely, the end of militarism in China, the development of constitutional, democratic government here on the basis of local autonomy for the provinces.

CHANG TSO-LIN'S ROLE.

In their military war they were successful. They actually succeeded in breaking through the Japanese trained, well equipped army of Little Hsu and Tuan Chi-jui, and it is said by foreign observers that they could have done the same to Chang Tso-lin. The Manchurian horse doctor sat on the fence watching the fight. When he saw that Wu Pei-fu was successful, he declared for the Chihli group, marched on Peking with all his hordes of Tartars, Hunghtzes, Mongols, Manchus and Buriats, and declared himself a victor. He immediately denounced Wu Pei-fu to the President and laughed at the latter's suggestion of a Constituent Assembly. Chang Tso-lin became the Constituent Power. He gave orders and they were accepted.

The victory of Wu Pei-fu was turned into a defeat. He had succeeded in ousting one group of traitors only to put into power another. But the value of his battles lay in their effect on the people: the people came to realize that they could succeed in establishing an independent and democratic China only through the abolition of the Tuchun System, the disbandment of the troops, and local self-government. And they have been looking forward to some conference, some assembly, some means for the accomplishment of these objects.

DR. SUN AND KUANGSI.

The Mintang leaders, it must be said, have always favoured the popular programme. Also, many of the principles which the people favour have been suggested by them. But Dr. Sun seems to feel that only by military force can he drive the militarists out of China. And he insists on starting with Kuangsi because of the bitter enmity between the Mintang group and Lu Yung-ting.

That other parts of China are more important than Kuangsi might be true. But Dr. Sun feels that when he clears Kuangsi of the bandit element, he will have an excellent base for operations against Central China, against the Wuhan centre. He feels that only by this method can he accomplish the popular will. Also, it must here be noted that although Dr. Sun is a democrat he has not much faith in the ability of the Chinese people to help themselves. His idea is that a system of tutelage, beneficent paternalism, must obtain

until such a time as the people can take over.

THE ALLIANCE WITH TUAN.

So an alliance was formed between Sun Yat-sen and Tuan Chi-jui. Dr. Sun prides himself on the fact that Tuan Chi-jui is the only man in the north whose word he can accept, that he is the only militarist in Peking who is not a liar. In dealing with Tuan therefore Dr. Sun felt confident that he would not be betrayed. And it was with the help of Tuan's old generals in Fukien and Chékang that the Mintang forces under Chen Chiung-ming succeeded in driving Kuangsi out of Kuangtung.

Also it is this faith in Tuan which prevents Dr. Sun and the Mintang group from joining in a peace conference in Shanghai, from reviving the old peace conference for which the country is now ready. They insist that Tuan shall be the chief delegate, for is he not the only man who is not a liar?

ABOLISH THE TUCHUNATE.

The Wu Pei-fu movement for the Constituent Assembly died, but in the provinces the people began to assert themselves on the question of local self-government. This movement was growing so strong that several tuchuns recognized the inevitability of the success of the people and declared for the abolition of the tuchunate. The Tuchuns of Yunnan, Chékang, Shantung, Kueichow, Hunan, Kiangsu and Szechuan were for it. Also, there was a tendency of patriotic like-minded military men to favour a peace conference in Shanghai.

As long as there was a possibility of the conference being between sections of the bandit element in Chinese militarism, Hsu Shih-chang favoured it. But as soon as the people defeated another of the so-called "strong men" Hsu Shih-chang opposed the conference. He thereupon issued his stupid mandate, against the advice of the majority of his cabinet. For even a Peking President should have known that to declare the country unified because the people of Canton and the Mintang troops drove Kuangsi out of their province was not calculated to make the victors amenable to peace conversations with Kuangsi's old friend.

THE SOUTH ALIENATED.

Hsu Shih-chang alienated the entire South by the mandate. Before its issuance the South was strongly in favour of a peace by conference in Shanghai and delegates were either actually here or on their way.

Was it then merely a blunder on the part of the President or was it part of a calculated plan to consolidate the Northern forces, gain mastery over the Yangtze, wipe out all popular dissension, and establish a firm, uncontrolled militarism dominated by Chang

Tso-lin, Tuan Chi-jui, Little Hsu and the President with his two runners, Tsao Ju-ling and Lu Tsung-yu?

Let us again return to the studies we made with regard to provincial conditions. In the south Kueichow is full of dissension. Tan Yen-kai, who is genuinely opposed to militarism, has lost his grip and Hunan is divided against itself. In Kuangsi, Lu Yung-ting is nervous and will do nothing until after he has seen what the Mintang leaders will do in Canton. Kuangtung is full of dissension and it is not altogether certain that Dr. Sun will be able to establish order. Szechuan is not divided between two men, Lu Tsung-hou and Hsiong Keh-wu, but among at least a dozen. Because of the conditions in Kueichow, Kuangsi, Hunan and Szechuan, Yunnan is isolated. Therefore the South is a negligible quantity until such a time as there is a thorough reorganization and a strong, popular government is established in each of these provinces.

IN THE YANGTZE PROVINCES.

In the Yangtze, conditions are about as bad. Li Shun is dead. Wang Chan-yuan in Hupeh is trembling before an irate province and fears the fate of Chang Ching-yao of Hunan. He has no strength and could have been turned out of Hupeh in a moment were it not for the unwillingness of the Mintang leaders to do anything but defeat Kuangsi.

The Tuchun of Kiangsi is a weakling and worse, and could not remain in power a day except for Peking support. Anhui is full of dissension. The power then is in the hands of Tuan's old Tuchun, Lu Yung-hsiang of Chékiang, who is rapidly making himself a big factor and who will probably now gain power in the new alliance between the Anhui group of militarists and Chang Tso-ling.

UNION IN THE NORTH.

In north China there will soon be union. Hsu Shih-chang is arranging that.

Having told the people to get ready to elect a Parliament and thus thrown sand into their eyes, he got busy forming an alliance between Tuan Chi-jui and Chang Tso-lin and Little Hsu for the smashing of the enemies of militarism, Wu Pei-fu and Feng Yu-hsiang. These two generals are now boxed up on the Peking-Hankow Line, surrounded on all sides by partisans of the Anhui-Fengtien Alliance.

Had the Mintang leaders backed Wu-Pei-fu, had they ordered an attack on Hupeh and had Tan Yen-kai joined him from Hunan, perhaps Wu Pei-fu might have been saved. But Dr. Sun has no confidence in Wu Pei-fu. He says that he is not the son of the revolution and that his chief adviser is a Manchu. So the next show of hands will bring out a union under the auspices of the President which will completely annihilate the only two military leaders in the country who have supported the people.

JAPAN'S INTEREST.

Chinese whose judgement the present writer has taken for some time, and who have seldom erred, say that the speed with which this alliance is being consummated and the obvious permission given Little Hsu to escape from the Japanese Legation by both the President and the Legation which could have prevented it, indicate that military Japan is interested in the dissipation of the people's movement in China and in the destruction of the leadership of Wu Pei-fu and Feng Yu-hsiang. Furthermore, that Japan desires a consolidated north China in the event of war between Soviet Russia and Japan and that Japan's interest is not to be victorious over Soviet Russia but to dominate north China through such a war and to make peace with Red Russia as soon as such a conquest has been made.

Furthermore it is said that the Japanese militarists believe that because of the hatred that America, Great Britain and France have for Red Russia, they will look upon Japan as they regarded Poland in the west and that they will not oppose Japan's machinations in China during such a war.

THE MONARCHICAL MOVEMENT.

Furthermore, the same Chinese maintain that the movement for the

re-establishment of the monarchy is now a matter to be taken seriously because it has behind it the support not only of such intransigents as Chang Hsun and the queues, but the Anhui-Fengtien Alliance with perhaps, and only perhaps, the exception of Tuan Chi-jui.

Are the Mintang leaders serving China by going to Canton at this moment? If they continue to refuse to support Wu Pei-fu and to back the people's movement in north and central China, perhaps there is no other way for them to serve the country. Perhaps it is then better to establish a government in Canton and gradually to fight to the Wuhan centre. But a quicker and surer way would have been to permit others to fight for the ideals which Dr. Sun and Mr. Tang Shao-yi hold and to support them to success.

A reader has sent us a copy of the appeal made to many people in Shanghai by Viscount Knutsford on behalf of the London Hospital which is in dire need of money. With 1,000 beds, an income of £35,000, an expenditure of £200,000 per annum, and nearly 500,000 patients treated in an average year, the needs of the largest hospital in England require no further emphasis. Cannot something be done for it in Shanghai?

ROSE'S

LIME JUICE

Prepared
solely from
pure
Lime Juice
and the finest
refined sugar.



THE
STANDARD
FOR PURITY
and
EXCELLENCE.

Insist on having
ROSE'S.

HOW TO BUY A FUR COAT

Prices and Qualities

China has so long been one of the accepted fur markets of the world and so many changes have taken place in prices and fashions since the war that it is well to look into the question thoroughly before making any purchases. Most people come to China with the impression, based on facts which have been true in the past, that this is the place to buy furs and buy them cheap. This is hardly true any more and for several reasons. In the first place, furs here are not cured and tanned as well as they are in other countries and, therefore, are not as durable. Then the fact that Chinese are coming to use furs themselves, more and more, raises the price in this locality, while the slump in prices which is taking place all over the world, makes them cheaper in London and in America. Fur dealers anticipate a drop in prices of furs in these latter countries of from 25 to 50 per cent.

CHINESE AND NOT CHINESE.

The most important furs that are found native in China are sable, squirrel, pahn, lamb skins, kid, rabbit, leopard and wild-cat. River otter is found in the Yangtze. raccoons are very numerous, and from farther north, tiger and wolf for rugs can be got. Fox comes from Mongolia and otter from Tibet. There is a silver-grey rabbit which is imported from France that the Chinese use and a big trade has been worked up in that particular fur. It is a pretty fur and many foreigners buy it thinking it is native in China. Skunk and mink and seal are all imported.

How to Choose Your Fur.

In selecting furs, one should, of course, never buy them lined, as the best way to tell the genuineness of a fur, its age, etc., is by the skin. Fur should be glossy and the skin should be soft and oily, so that, when it is folded, the fur does not distinctly separate. If a skin is old, the fur looks rubbed as the tips of the hairs have been worn off. Properly tanned skins are white and soft and seem to have a "live" feelings. Poorly tanned goods are thick and hard.

SOME PRETTY CHOICES.

Grey squirrel is very popular just now for coats, but the skins must be selected very carefully. Much of the squirrel is thin and looks moth-eaten, but very nice ones can be had. Each skin costs about \$1.40 now as against \$1 for last year. There is a large otter-skin that comes from Tibet, which is very pretty, thick and soft, and one of the best and largest of these skins may be had for \$80. Good beaver skins average \$50 a piece and \$100 doesn't buy a good sable skin. It is hard to find a good sable as dark it should be and with silver hairs. A fairly good

Russian sable in one of the Chinese shops in Honan Road was priced at \$150. This same shop has some very nice, soft ermines at \$3.50 each, while some of the same quality in Szechuen Road are priced at \$5.00 each.

LEOPARD FOR A SPORTS COAT.

Leopards are abundant and anyone who cares for sport coats made of them will find them more effective made up from the darker skins, not so spotted with yellow.

Astrakan, or baby lamb dyed black, is found here and some is very glossy and fine. One piece about a foot square seen in Honan Road is priced at \$40, while the natural baby lamb is very much cheaper and makes nice coats for children.

For linings, black cat is soft and warm and exceedingly cheap.

FRENCH CONCESSION TRAMWAYS

A Policy of Indifference

Continuing his articles on the Compagnie Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage Electriques, M. Chapeaux makes the following observations on the tramway system operated by the company in the French Concession:—

The history of the electrical service shows that the tramways made their appearance in the French Concession in 1909, that is to say at the same time as they appeared in the International Settlement.

The results of their exploitation are as follows:—

Year	Travellers Carried	Gross Receipts	Number of Cars in use	Length in km.
1910	7,212,764	256,901	32	18.944
1911	8,384,229	265,847	32	18.944
1912	12,299,708	362,084	32	18.944
1913	14,226,391	393,679	32	18.944
1914	15,796,879	407,774	49	18.944
1915	16,196,552	413,637	49	22.808
1916	18,830,282	474,320	49	22.808
1917	21,649,533	510,581	49	22.808
1918	24,130,103	556,064	49	22.808
1919	29,874,505	677,009	49	22.808
Beginning of 1920	21,830,000	494,238	49	22.808

In 1915 the Company laid in conjunction with the Chinese Tramway Co., the line along the Boulevard des Deux Republiques between the East and West Gates, but apart from this the French Company has done nothing to create new lines nor augment the number of cars, and up to the present has submitted no programme of extensions to the French Municipal Council, which, taking into account the company's customary inertia, leads us to believe that it does not wish to undertake any enlargement of the system.

THE INTERNATIONAL SIDE.

The author reproduces a graph from which it is to be seen that travellers on the trams of the International Settlement have risen from 10,000,000 to 95,000,000 per annum, and that cars have

increased in number from 65 to 190. On the French trams the number of travellers rose from 7,212,764 to 29,874,505, an increase to four times the original number, while the number of cars rose from 32 to 49, a total considerably inferior to the proportion established in the International Concession. For an increase of 85,000,000 the International Settlement's system added 125 cars; the French company added only 17 for an increase of 22,000,000.

FRENCH COUNCIL'S ULTIMATUM.

The foregoing information and that contained in the two preceding articles gives some indication of the grounds upon which was based the ultimatum addressed by the French Municipal Council to the company on October 9 giving them two months in which to remedy the existing state of affairs, and threatening, in the event of failure to do so, to assume control of all three services, tramways, water and electric light. That ultimatum expires on December 9.

In the "Bulletin Municipal" dated November 17 appears the following letter which was read at the Council meeting on October 29, from the French Company.

Shanghai, October 26, 1920.

The Secretary,
French Municipal Council.

Sir,—With regard to the communication which you were good enough to address to me on October 9, I have the honour to inform you that I have just received fresh information from Paris giving in detail the full extent of the programme of the Premier Establishment, and the extension planned for the coming years, a programme which, by its importance and the rapidity of its realization, will give, I am convinced, every satisfaction to the claims of the Council and will cause it to reconsider its decision previously arrived at.

I should be greatly obliged if you would be good enough to arrange a hearing for me at which the matter could be gone into.

Please accept, etc.

Sgd. L. Laforest.

(Manager).

LOCAL MANAGER POWERLESS.

M. Laforest was called before the Council and was asked by the president, M. Réau, if he had the powers necessary to discuss the matter and arrive at decisions without reference to Paris.

M. Laforest replied that he had no authority to comment on or discuss the project in question, nor even to communicate to the Council the text of the communication he had received.

He added that he would ask, by cable, for authority from Paris to communicate in extenso to the Council the terms of the cablegram informing him of the Company's programme of extensions.

In these circumstances the Council considered discussions useless for the moment.

Mr. Paul L. Gross, who has been for two years on the American consular staff in Shanghai, has received his appointment as Vice-consul. This increases the staff of vice-consuls in this port to six.

MOTOR TRACTORS. FOR CHINESE

New Aids for Farmers

LANDOWNERS EXPERIMENT- ING WITH FORD MACHINES

It has been the hopeful aspiration of the civilized world for many years to bring China up to date or at least, to teach her people some time and labour-saving principles. Now, after so many years of failure, the Ford Motor Company comes in with the same aspirations and with new ideas and proposes to accomplish the thing by way of the increased Chinese pocket-book. Mr. McConnell, who is the Ford Company's representative in the Far East, and who has covered the Oriental area extensively, arrived lately in Shanghai from the northern provinces with some interesting stories.

UNKNOWN ROADS DISCOVERED.

Up there, they are running Fords from Harbin for 200 miles north and over the Siberian border, for the purpose of bringing down furs and beans, etc. There are practically no roads but the cars are just run over the smooth, partly frozen fields. In Manchuria, the proposition of using the tractor to draw trailers with heavy loads is being experimented with and the tractor is, also, being used in cultivation.

In speaking of the aims of the Ford Company in China, Mr. McConnell said that it has come primarily with the idea of taking adequate care in rendering service to the existing customers and to investigate the possibility of the motor business in the Far East. This work has already brought to light quite a number of roads in the interior of China, making a total distance of about 100 miles, which were entirely unknown. They are old cart-roads in such a state

of preservation that they can be used nicely.

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING.

The secondary consideration is the possibility of the use of the tractor for agricultural purposes. Some rich Chinese land-owners have already consented to have tracts of their land cultivated by tractor and the Ford Company propose to till the soil, plant the seed, care for and harvest the crop by tractor on these lands which adjoin other tracts that are being cultivated in the Chinese way by human labour. During this time, a complete and detailed statement will be kept showing the comparative cost and yields from the two pieces of ground, so that the Chinese can be shown by actual demonstration the advantage of modern methods. No amount of talking will reach him but an actual proof of money saved should do more.

In this connexion Mr. McConnell said, "I believe that, if the tractor had been used extensively in the famine area during the last season, the large areas could have been successfully cultivated by using the power of the tractor to operate pumps and to irrigate sufficiently to produce crops."

He also said that plans are now under way to stage some of these demonstrations as soon as the ground is ready for ploughing in the early spring.

THE Tokio "Maiyu" says the British Government has protested against the sale of inferior so-called "Scotch Whiskey" in Japan, and that the authorities there declare that while the expression "Scotch Whiskey" is not registered as a trade-name in Japan and, therefore, legal proceedings cannot be taken in that respect, such sales are fraud in effect, and from the standpoint of public morality deserve severe punishment, and the police will closely investigate the matter.—The Japanese who manufacture the stuff should be forced to drink it, when the abuse would soon die out.

COMMERCE & FINANCE

Money and Exchange

Shanghai, Nov. 26.

Sovereigns, Bank's buying rate	
@ 4/8=Tls. 4.29 @ 72.3=\$5.93	
Gold Dollars, Bank's buying rate	
@ 81½=Tls. 1.23 @ 72.3=\$1.70	
Mex. Dollars, market rate	72.1
Native Interest	18
Copper Cash	195,000
Bar Silver	47½
Bank rate of discount	7%
Proportion reserve to liabilities	11%
Paris on London	Frs. 58.22
New York on London	G.\$3.48

OPENING AND CLOSING BANK RATES.

ON LONDON—	1 Tael
Tel. transfer	4/8
Demand	4/8½
Credit 4 m/s.	5/0
Credit 6 m/s.	5/1½
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s.	5/0½
ON NEW YORK—	
Tel. transfer	81½
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s.	89
ON PARIS—	
Demand	1363
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s.	1460
ON INDIA—	
Demand	299½
ON HONGKONG—	
Demand	75
ON YOKOHAMA—	
Demand	63
ON BATAVIA—	
Demand	266
ON SINGAPORE—	
Demand	49½

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR NOVEMBER

Hk. Tl. 3.46 @ 5/2½	21
" 1 @ 1413	Francs 15.74
" 1 @ 0.89½	Gold \$1
" 1 @ 56½	Yen 1.97
" 1 @ 318½	Rupees 3.54
" 1 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50
Roubles no quotation.	

Week's Exchange Notes

Nov. 27.

At the close of business on Thursday the stock of silver in Shanghai comprised Tls. 34,392,000 and \$25,400,000, including Tls. 1,092,000 in silver bars. These figures include Tls. 6,250,000 and \$12,160,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were no bars.

Bar Silver.—The following parcels were landed during the week:—

721 bars from London
703 " " America

1,424 bars

Shipments were:—

701 bars to Canton
111 " " Hongkong

812 bars

Dollars.—Arrivals were:—

\$350,000 from Hankow
290,000 " Nanking
200,000 " River Ports

\$840,000

D. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

The Best Remedy known for

**COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.**

Acts like a Charm in

DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, & CHOLERA.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.
Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

The Most Valuable Remedy
ever discovered.

Effectually cuts short all attacks
of SPASMS. Checks and arrests
those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The only Palliative in
NEURALGIA, GOUT,
RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Convincing Medical Testimony with each Bottle.
Sole Manufacturers,
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.



Shipments were:—

\$600,000	to Changchun
500,000	„ Hongkong
210,000	„ Chefoo
160,000	„ Tungchow
100,000	„ Dalny
90,000	„ Soochow
50,000	„ Swatow

\$1,710,000

Sycee.—Shipments were:—

Tls. 450,000	to Nanking
150,000	„ Canton
140,000	„ Hangchow

Tls. 740,000

SILVER.

The London price has declined 3½d. spot and 3¼d. forward delivery on the week. American advices of 24th instant indicated a firm market due to considerable Eastern orders, the latest prices quoted being 75 cents business done, delivery San Francisco. Thursday's London quotation was 47½d. spot and 47½d. forward, an advance of 1d. ready and forward on the Wednesday afternoon's price. The advance is attributed to orders from China to cover purchases from speculators in the absence of trade demand for remittances.

EXCHANGE.

During the early part of the week there was a considerable demand for T.T. on a weak and declining market, and rates declined from T.T. 4/11½d., the closing quotation on 19th instant, to T.T. 4/8d., the opening rate on 26th instant. At the close, however, there were some sellers at about 2½d. over the quotation but business generally is stagnant, the only operations of any magnitude being inter-bank.

THE DROP IN SILVER

Influence of the Gamblers

The letter we publish in our correspondence columns to-day dealing with the malign influence of the local speculators in gold and silver gives on the whole a remarkably good appreciation of the situation here. There is one point, however, on which disagreement is likely to occur, where the writer remarks, "I have no hesitation in saying that the dealings in gold in Shanghai are ruling the world's price of silver." This is rather too large a statement for general acceptance.

Owing to the present stagnation in trade it would probably be correct to say that but for the operations of the gamblers Shanghai would at present be exercising no effect upon the world's silver position, but as matters are Shanghai does influence the market. The operations of the gamblers here had the tendency some little time back to influence the price of silver then ruling, whereas recently their operations have tended to bring it down. To-day, according to the letter, they are overbought to the extent of about £2,000,000. This, we have reason to believe, is a very

conservative estimate, and the probability is that the total comes to a distinctly larger figure. Sooner or later they will have to cover, and even though they do it in dribbles, the fact of their covering is expected to bring about a reaction in the tendency of silver. At least such is the view taken in one usually well informed quarter, although it is admittedly unsafe to prophesy as to the future of either silver or exchange. In these transactions the gamblers are undoubtedly having a marked influence upon the world's silver position, but it is too much to believe that they are ruling the market. India, for instance, may generally be regarded as a more important factor than China.

BANKS AND SPECULATION.

This, however, is a small point when the general conclusions pointed to in the letter are considered. We have every reason to believe that not one but all of the leading banks would be more than pleased were the operations of the gamblers brought to an end, and one bank manager was recently heard to deplore the fact that rates were so much at the mercy of these people. This difficulty is that were these speculators eliminated entirely certain of the banks would be apt to lose the most profitable part of their business, and so they remain. Their troubles, however, would be a small matter compared with the benefit to the commercial community for which our correspondent pleads. It is admitted that speculation up to a certain point has a useful place in business as creating a free market, but when it becomes widespread the evils it brings in its train outweigh this usefulness.

Silver

In their report of October 7, on the silver market, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

It has been rumoured that there have been sales of bar silver from India to China. The last named country is now in the remarkable position of sustaining, like a modern Atlas, the silver market of the world,—less the 45,000,000 oz. a year absorbable under the Pittman Act. It is important to notice that if the report be true, the markets have had two sources of supply besides production, namely, demonetized silver from the Continent, and an overflow from India which might almost be described as demonetization in that quarter. There is no doubt that it was the probability of the export of silver rupees becoming feasible as a result of the position of exchange that impelled the Bazaar price downward to about 106½ rupees the 100 tolas—that is to say, 2½ rupees per 100 tolas below the Indian intrinsic value of full weight rupees. Meanwhile the ratio of the metallic reserve to the Indian note issue is on the increase; it is now 59.7 per cent., and the major part of the increase is in the form of silver.

We remarked long since that the extremely large remittances of silver to China the last year or so,

were not only owing to the replacement of the silver shipments made during the war from that quarter to India for coinage, but also to the ill odour into which paper money had fallen as a consequence of the Russian debacle. This distrust of notes still continues in the interior of Asia, and it may therefore be taken for granted that China is for a while in a position to import and retain, or to consign into the interior, more silver than in the past—perhaps even 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 oz. per annum. This accounts for the case with which China has continued to take the metal. It is stated that the imports of silver into China have amounted to nearly 52,000,000 oz. between the beginning of January and the end of August this year.

Another factor in favour of silver is a certain amount of coinage taking place in Mexico—said to be much more substantial than the 3,000,000 oz. thus dealt with in 1919. The power of Mexico to absorb silver for this purpose is governed largely by the number and wealth of the population. On these grounds, only a fractional proportion of Mexico's important and probably increasing production is likely to be minted.

An impression exists in certain quarters that the price of silver governs the exchange value of the rupee to the extent that if the price of silver fell to its old pre-war level—round about 26 pence to the ounce—the exchange value necessarily must follow suit. This erroneous idea arises from various causes. The exchange value of the rupee certainly was raised owing to the recent abnormal increase in the price of silver. It was obviously impossible for the Indian Mint to coin profitably rupees for 16 pence (15 to the pound sterling) when the price of silver exceeded 43.05d. the ounce.

Owing to the keen demand for currency, silver rupees had to be coined, and the exchange value of the rupee had therefore to advance so as to exceed that of the price of silver. But this fact does not indicate that the reverse must take place. There is no obligation for the Government of India to keep down the exchange value of the rupees close to its intrinsic value.

The right course for a Government is to fix the exchange value of a token coin at such a figure that the risk of melting it profitably is small. Hence, when the vagaries of the silver market revealed the danger of a ratio of 15 rupees to a pound sterling, the Government decided to reduce the ratio, and fixed a legal tender value of 10 rupees to the pound, which, in view of after events, some consider to have been too radical a change.

American Gold to Japan

New York, Nov. 23.

The Secretary of the Treasury announces that \$17,000,000 in gold will be shipped from the United States to Japan this month. This, with a December shipment, will bring the total for the half year to approximately \$80,000,000.—Reuter.

Japanese Nickel Coins

The Japanese Mint reports that during October Y.471,917.20 worth of nickel 10 sen pieces, Y.818,113.35 of 5 sen nickel pieces and Y.197,121.45 of one sen brass coins were minted. No gold or silver pieces were minted during the month.

A NEW SINO-AMERICAN BANK

The Pacific Commercial

Another Sino-American Bank is shortly to be organized by a number of Chinese and American capitalists.

The Pacific Commercial Bank, for such will be the name of the new bank, will be a limited institution with its head office in Shanghai and branches in outports and foreign countries. It will have a capital of G.\$5,000,000 in 50,000 shares of G.\$100 each, one half, at least, of which must be owned by Chinese. There will be 11 members on the Board of Governors, five of whom will be Americans and six Chinese. They will hold office for a period of five years. The managing director will be a Chinese, the manager an American, and a Chinese will be the assistant manager.

Among those interested in the new concern are Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former U. S. Minister to China; Mr. Chow Tze-chi, Minister of Finance; Mr. Wong Kok-shan, former general manager of the Han Yeh Ping Company; Mr. U. Yukchi, former comrade of Messrs. Dodwell & Co.; Mr. Li Sum-ling, the well-known writer, and others.

Shanghai Market Report

Nov. 27.

PIECE GOODS.

This market has shown little if any improvement during the week, and the many factors contributing to the present depression all add to the uncertainty of forecasts as to improvement. Low exchange continues to affect the market seriously, and the slackness in exports is also having due effect. At the present rate of exchange, it is impossible to recover replacing costs in Manchester, yet some dealers appear to be "sitting on the fence," awaiting a further fall in prices. On the other hand, there is still a large amount of cargo purchased at high prices waiting to be disposed of, and until this has been done—and it must be done at ruinous rates—orders cannot be expected from this quarter. There has been a fair amount of buying in greys and whites on speculation, although these are now in the off-season, and better orders have come in from Chinkiang and Korea, while Hankow has been making small purchases of various cloths.

Nothing of particular interest has occurred during the week, except the abortive attempt at a strike on Monday, organized by certain guilds composed of dealers whose

unbridled speculation in goods and exchange during the past year or so has been largely responsible for the present unsatisfactory state of affairs in the piece goods market. Dealers belonging to the Piece Goods Guild refused to submit to pressure put upon them to close their establishments, and they carried on their business as usual, though indeed the amount of business done was only small. The trend at auctions has been slightly better on the whole, though the improvement was somewhat discounted by the break in prices of a few qualities not wanted. The more far-seeing dealers realize, apparently, that with the advent of spring the supply of several classes of goods will be short and arrivals on a very small scale, while the best delivery for dyed cloths that Manchester can give to-day would not land the goods here before the early summer. They are consequently looking to the future with confidence and holding on to their goods so far as present financial conditions permit.

THE AUCTIONS.

At the Kungping auction on Tuesday, prices were fairly steady. There were limited orders in brokers' hands, mainly from River Ports. Minimum quantities were disposed of, and clearances were satisfactory.

At Ewo auction on Wednesday, there was no demand for Lastings or Long Ells. Venetians were steady, Italians on the whole a little better, and Poplins up slightly. Light weight Greys dropped about one mace; 12lb. Sheetings were in slightly better demand, and Whites fluctuated.

Quantities at Yuenfong auction on Thursday were slightly reduced, in view of the stagnation of the previous week, and 402 packages were disposed of. Venetians were on the weak side, while Italians improved by 1½ mace. There were good orders from Chinkiang for the best quality Italians, but medium and lower qualities brought the average down. Greys were in poor demand and fell 1½ mace. White Shirtings went fairly well, principally owing to orders from Korea.

YARN.

The market during the past week has been keeping very firm, with a further stiffening of prices until an advance of Tls. 5 from last week's level has been attained, market closing strong. Deliveries are as healthy as ever, and will continue to be so, considering stocks in the interior marts are depleted. Some 20,000 bales have been shipped to Szechuen, whilst daily shipments are made for the north, Hongkong and Central China. To give an illustration the cause of the inherent strength of our market is the replacing price of imported yarn. Both Indian and Japanese twofold 42's are higher in price by over Tls. 100 per bale when compared with that of the China product, whilst for English or American yarn an additional Tls. 25 can be safely figured

on. Osaka Spot yarn market on the 25th instant quote counts 16's at Y.258, counts 20's at Y.275, and counts 42's at Y.460, ex mill. Tone of the market steady because of small stocks. From the foregoing position, we still maintain that the outlook of the China mills is all that could be desired.

Although the week has been quiet, there is a much better feeling, and it is believed that the turn is just coming. A welcome sign is that there has been more inquiry for cloth. Clearances of yarn are satisfactory.

Yesterday's quotations were:—

Tungchow	Tls. 23½—24
Shanghai	" 22
Nanzu	" 22
Tai Chong	" 22½
Hankow	" 22½
Ningpo	" 25½
Shensi No. 1	" 26
Shensi No. 2	" 19—22

The market closed weak, with prices about Tl. 1 lower than last week.

SESAMUM SEED.

The whole market has shown a further decline. The local market is very steady at above home parity. There is no business being done.

HIDES.

Although there was a decline in the local market, the fall was not sufficient to make business possible. The European and American markets are as depressed as ever, and no business is reported.

U. S. Cotton Crisis

Charlotte, M. Ca., Nov. 21.

Six local cotton mills have closed down indefinitely.—Reuter.

Strike at Bombay

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Five thousand mill-hands at the Sassoon mill here have struck, owing to the refusal of their demands for gifts of cloth for the festival of Dewali.—Reuter.

Nov. 19.

The strike in the Jacob Sassoon mill here has spread to two other Sassoon mills.—Reuter.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Work has been resumed at the Sassoon cotton mills, where the workers recently went on strike owing to the refusal of their demands for gifts of cloth for the festival of Dewali.—Reuter.

Habutaye Mill Restriction

Tokio, Nov. 24.

The habutaye mills of Fukui, following a conference, have decided to suspend operations from this date to December 14. The curtailment of production is due to the unfavourable habutaye market which, owing to a lack of demand, shows a tendency to decline.—Reuter.

Slump in U. S. Wheat

Chicago, Nov. 20.

United States wheat to-day became the cheapest in the world, declining five cents on the bushel to \$1.69 for December deliveries.—Reuter.

The Cuban Sugar Crisis

New York, Nov. 18.

The plans of American bankers to take over loans amounting to over \$40,000,000, which the Cuban bankers hold against the sugar-growers there, have been abandoned, and consequently the extension of the Cuban moratorium, which expires on November 30, is likely.

Nov. 19.

It is announced that as a means of relieving the financial situation in Cuba, local sugar-dealers are evolving plans to divert about 200,000 tons of raw sugar to Europe.

Nov. 20.

All six of the American Sugar Company's refineries have been closed down as the result of slackness in the demand for sugar. The company's officials state that it has an ample stock of all grades on hand, and that the closing of the refineries is merely temporary, and entirely due to a lack of demand from the trade.—Reuter.

Nov. 23.

According to the Havana correspondent of the Associated Press, a New York bank has instructed its branch in that city to place \$10,000,000 at the disposal of the Cuban sugar planters in order to enable them to make preparations for the coming crop. A plan is also being considered for the extension of credit to European importers to assist them in financing the purchase of the crop.—Reuter.

U. S. Steel Stock Down

New York, Nov. 19.

The American International Corporation passed its regular dividend on Thursday, causing heavy liquidation on the Stock Exchange. Many export houses are being forced to retrench.

Stock in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation reached 51, the lowest point for the year.

Mr. E. H. Gary, its Chairman,

states that the United States Steel Corporation has advised its subsidiaries that the present basis of selling prices for all commodities be continued in force until it becomes necessary to make changes on account of altered conditions.—Reuter.

Indian Jute Restriction

Calcutta, Nov. 21.

The Indian Jute Mills Association has decided that for a period of six months commencing from next January, the jute mills will work for only five days a week owing to the scarcity of coal.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND CHINA MARKETS**Mr. Fox on Present Prospects**

London, Nov. 18.

The "Financier" publishes an interview with Mr. H. H. Fox, Commercial Counsellor of the British Legation in Peking, following upon his recent tour of the industrial centres in Great Britain.

Mr. Fox stated that he was satisfied with the increased attention that was at present being paid to the Chinese market, although he emphasized that the heavy expenses and delays through labour unrest seriously handicapped British enterprise in China, and, until Home conditions were more settled, our exports to the Far East were bound to suffer.

TRAINING CHINESE STUDENTS.

Referring to America's advantage, due to the training of Chinese students in the United States, and the latter favouring American productions on their return to China, Mr. Fox said a similar scheme was on foot in Great Britain.

He agreed with what Sir Charles Addis had said in regard to the international aspect of the Chinese Consortium, whereby co-operation, instead of competition, would exclude multitudinous complications. He emphasized the need for more stable government in China, under which China would achieve industrial development.

GERMAN COMPETITION.

Mr. Fox declared that we must not underestimate the recuperative powers of Germany, who was struggling to recapture her trade in China, while, as regards the great progress of Japan, he stated that Japan was expected loyally to observe the co-operative spirit of the Consortium.—Reuter.

BRITISH-AUSTRALIAN TRADE**Hit by Lack of Gold**

London, Nov. 19.

The Federation of British Industries has addressed a letter to Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia, regarding the serious position of the exchange between London and Australia, which is seriously endangering trade between Great Britain and Australia. The letter declares that the Australian exchange banks, not possessing the necessary resources, are at present unable to purchase documentary bills on Australia.

Hitherto, it explains, the British Government was the sole purchaser of staple Australian exports and the sums disbursed on account of these purchases were made available to the exchange banks through the Government of the Commonwealth. The cessation of purchases has radically altered the situation, and henceforward money expended in Great Britain on the purchase of Australian products will become available in the ordinary course of commerce for financing the export of British goods to Australia. Such finance will not be available until the maturity of drafts upon London in respect of free shipments of Australian products, and consequently for three or four months the Australian banks will have no funds to finance export trade from Great Britain.

The letter, therefore, suggests as a remedy that the Commonwealth remove its embargo on the export of gold from Australia to Great Britain and place at the disposal of the Australian banks in London the considerable sums which the Commonwealth has at its disposal in Great Britain and which it is at present withholding from its normal function of financing trade.—Reuter.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co. Ltd.**A BRITISH COMPANY**

Registered under the Hongkong Ordinances and with the Board of Trade (England)

With Assets totalling Taels 10,165,190.33,**AGENCIES THROUGHOUT ASIA**

Policies free from all unnecessary conditions and restrictions. Reduction of Premiums for Home Residences

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI

LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

Shanghai, Nov. 22.

Before His Honour Judge
SKINNER TURNER.

Philippine National Bank v. The Eastern Syndicate, Ltd.

Plaintiffs' claim is for Tls. 26,422.74 as holders of five bills of exchange against defendants as acceptors thereof; plaintiffs further claim Tls. 4,813.45 damages for breach of a contract in writing, contained in documents dated April 12, May 10, and August 11, 1920; also the sum of Tls. 2,077.24 for breach of a similar contract in writing dated August 30.

Mr. H. Lipson Ward appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. K. E. Newman represented the liquidator (Mr. E. Mortimer Reid).

When the case was before the Court last week, it was announced that the defendant company had gone into liquidation, and Mr. Ward now reminded the Court that the case had been adjourned for a week in order to allow his clients to take the necessary steps and move the Court for a winding up, either voluntary or under the supervision of the Court. A petition had been filed by plaintiffs praying for that order. It would come up for hearing on the 30th instant, and counsel asked that the action be adjourned *sine die* pending the hearing of that petition.

Mr. Newman, on behalf of the liquidator, agreed to this course, and His Lordship adjourned the hearing as requested.

A SETTLEMENT DAY LAW SUIT

Supreme Court Decision

In H. M. Supreme Court on Saturday, his Honour Judge Skinner Turner gave his decision in the case of J. A. Hayes v. Davies & Brooke, heard by the Court on Thursday. Plaintiff entered a motion to restrain defendants from dealing in certain property otherwise than in accordance with an order of the Mixed Court, in which judgement was given for plaintiff for nearly four lakhs of taels against Kwauh Yui-tseu. There is a question as to whether Kwauh remains the owner of the property in question, or has, through his agents, Messrs. Davies & Brooke, disposed of his rights therein to two other Chinese.

Mr. E. L. Hartopp represented plaintiff, Mr. H. Lipson Ward defendants, and Mr. S. H. McKean the two Chinese who now claim that the beneficial interest in the property has been transferred to themselves.

His Lordship, in giving judgement, said:—

This case has caused me considerable difficulty. It is a claim

for an injunction to restrain the defendant from dealing with the beneficial interests in certain land otherwise than in pursuance of a judgement of the Mixed Court. The defendants, who are only bare trustees of the land in question and are the registered owners of it, really offer no opposition, but state their position fully to the Court.

The facts are that the plaintiff obtained judgement against one Kwauh Yui-tseu in the Mixed Court on October 29 (or November 2) of this year on a writ issued on October 4 for some Tls. 395,000. He also obtained an order for execution on the defendant's interests in certain land, which were set out in the order: that was to be carried into effect by means of a direction by the defendant to the legal owners of the land to convey as the plaintiff might direct. No step has been taken to carry out that judgement save these proceedings which were begun on November 6, and which in effect ask the Court to order the defendants here to carry out the decree of the Mixed Court, as the plaintiff here stands by the judgement of that Court in the shoes of the defendant there. Now the defendants on September 27, in pursuance of the declaration of trust given by them to Kwauh Yui-tseu and on his instruction, had transferred the interest of Kwauh Yui-tseu to Chen Sih-chee and Koh Ching-ming: and so they do not quite know where they stand. It is obvious that the real dispute in the case is on the genuineness of the transaction which resulted in the document of September 27; and it is clear to me that I cannot try that matter in these proceedings. The plaintiff has urged certain points to show me that suspicion at all events surrounds that document: I do not intend to say more than that now. I have not heard the two men at all. Their claim must be heard and determined in the competent Court. But enough has been said in this Court to show me that justice to all parties is best done by preserving the status in quo: to the plaintiff, who will still have the interests, (such as they are) of Kwauh Yui-tseu at his hand: to the defendants, who will have such protection as my order may give them, and to the claimants, who will have ample opportunity to put forward their claim properly. But no final order can be made in this action: that will only prejudice one party or another.

I intend therefore to adjourn this case for one month from to-day; at the same time continuing the interim injunction I made verbally on Thursday restraining the defendants from doing anything to supplement or implement the document of September 27. This will enable us to see what further steps are taken in this matter by the parties most concerned: namely, the plaintiff and the claimants.

A POINT IN PROCEDURE

I want to add one word about trial of actions here. There must

have been some misunderstanding about this case being heard on Thursday. Nothing was said to me about it and my inquiries in the Registry show me that discussion arose about the hearing fee, but not about the hearing on the return day. I think this must be so, for no request for a hearing fee was made till after the case was over. It has never been the practice of this Court to hear what are known as "A" cases on return day save on notice to the Court and by consent of the Judge. The practice I propose to follow in the future is this:—

"A" cases will not not be heard on return day unless:

(1) they are brought under Rule 100. That corresponds to our Order 14 (2) Two days notice is given of an intention to apply to the Court so to do. This can most easily be done by setting the case down for hearing in the ordinary way: and applying to the Judge before or on the return day.

"B" & "C" cases will ordinarily be heard on return day unless order is made to the contrary.

In accordance with this judgement, the injunction will be continued until December 21, when the matter will again come before the Court, providing a settlement has not been arrived at in the meantime.

STRANGE CASE OF MR. LEVINSON

A Supreme Court Order

STORY OF MR. LEVINSON'S "BRITISH" NATIONALITY.

The case of William Strafford Levinson, a Russian subject who posed in Shanghai as a British subject and practised as a member of the British Bar, was before his Honour Judge Skinner Turner in H.M. Supreme Court on Wednesday.

The Crown Advocate (Mr. H. P. Wilkinson) presented a motion that his admission to practice in that Court be revoked, for good cause, and that the roll of legal practitioners in the Court be amended. To this formal application Mr. Wilkinson added that an affidavit filed in its support had been before his Lordship in Chambers.

BAR COMMITTEE NOT CONCERNED.

Mr. R. N. Macleod said that, as Secretary of the Bar Committee, he had been served with notice of this motion, which was the reason of his appearance there. Having received such notice, he would of course naturally appear, apart from any question of courtesy to the Crown Advocate, the Bar being naturally anxious to help in any matter where he was in any sort of difficulty. But he would like to make it clear that the Bar Committee as such and himself as Secretary had strictly speaking no interest or real standing in the matter. He thought it important to say this

because, in the first place, it ought to be quite clearly understood that the Bar Committee was in no way concerned to oppose the Crown Advocate's motion, or in any way defend the practitioner against whom it was aimed. In addition to that, it ought also to be clear, and it was important that members of the Bar should realize that, by an express provision of its constitution, is had no disciplinary duties of any sort. As his Lordship was aware, the Council of the Bar in England had expressly excluded any duties of that kind from its functions, and it was felt necessary and important when the Shanghai Bar Committee was constituted that this example should be followed. Therefore his position then was merely that of *amicus curiae*.

THE NOTICE TO THE PRACTITIONER.

As to the motion itself, it occurred to counsel that a motion of this nature, and application for striking off the roll, was one to which his Lordship could not very well accede unless it appeared that the practitioner complained of had been served with the notice of motion and had been given some opportunity of appearing to answer it. It seemed to him that this was fundamental, and he was quite sure the Crown Advocate would agree. He understood that in the present case some sort of service had been effected on this practitioner in his absence from Shanghai, but the documents on the record would, counsel thought, show that the notice was not of a kind to be regarded as entirely sufficient to give this practitioner an opportunity of appearing that morning. It might have been sufficient but it did not appear from the papers to have been sufficient in length of time, nor indeed was there any evidence on the record that he had actually received notice. It seemed to counsel that, with this motion pending, this practitioner could not in any way practise in Shanghai without answering it, so that, to that extent, so long as this motion stood, in effect he must be suspended until he answered it—using the word "suspended" in its ordinary sense. On the other hand, and what was perhaps far more important, it was possible that in a case of this sort the man complained of would remain away and would take no measure to answer the charge, so that the Court would not be in a position to make an order, merely because he would not appear. This was important because, while the ground of the application appeared to be two-fold, the first one, although of a very serious nature, was one more relating to the procedure of his application for admission to practise.

There were other matters of a very serious nature disclosed in a further affidavit sworn by our first British official in Shanghai, and these matters, counsel thought his Lordship would agree, were such that it was desirable that his Lordship should make an order that, if this practitioner did not appear in Court within a specified time, he would be struck out.

OTHER COURTS IN CHINA.

His Lordship—It is necessary I think, where the Court is satisfied that a case has been made out which requires to be answered, that in a country like this some action should be taken publicly by the Court, because admission to practice in this Court carries with it the right to practise in His Majesty's other Courts in China, and the certificate of admission to practice in this Court would still be in the hands of the practitioner concerned. If nothing were done publicly, it would be possible for him to set up his plate in Tientsin and there carry on practice with a motion like this hanging over his head here.

Mr. Macleod said he would not like it to be thought that he was in any way opposing the learned Crown Advocate or his motion. He had brought forward certain points because it seemed to him fundamental that, with a motion against him, a man should have every opportunity of answering the complaint.

His Lordship—I entirely agree.

AN ORDER NECESSARY.

Mr. Wilkinson said the remark made by Mr. Macleod showed the propriety of his having served the Secretary of the Bar Committee with notice of this motion. As the practitioner concerned was not present, and as there seemed no prospect of his ever attending, it occurred to him that, quite apart from the question of substituted service, the Bar Committee, although it had no disciplinary functions, had the duty which Mr. Macleod had so ably discharged, of an interest in members of the profession represented by the Committee. In any subsequent proceedings of this sort—it was to be hoped there never would be any—he proposed, quite apart from service on the practitioner himself, to give notice to the Bar Committee as he had done in this case, so that both the Court and himself would benefit by the experience and knowledge of the Bar Committee. As to the question of service, it was wrong in principle that a man proceeded against should not have an opportunity of replying. In the interests of the Bar, some order should be made in the nature of an order *nisi*.

FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

His Lordship gave his decision as follows:—This is a motion by the Crown Advocate heard by me in Chambers, and now adjourned into Court for judgement, to strike a name off the roll of legal practitioners of this Court. It was served on Mr. Macleod, as Hon. Secretary of our Bar Committee; and, by my direction, at the legal practitioner's last known place of business in Shanghai. No appearance has been made on his behalf, and it is known that he suddenly left Shanghai. I have been assured by the Crown Advocate that the report of his death is, as far as the authorities can ascertain, entirely unfounded. Mr. Macleod, who has made it clear both to me in Chambers and openly in Court,

that he only attended the proceedings in the interests of the profession, and not to defend the person involved, was of great assistance to me throughout.

The practitioner in question was admitted to the Roll of this Court on the motion of the Acting Crown Advocate in 1919. His position on our Roll is now challenged on evidence before me from His Majesty's Consul-General and from the Crown Advocate. It is in evidence that the man is in fact a Russian citizen and that he obtained registration here as a British subject by means of false statements: that he was struck off the Register of British subjects here by the Consul-General in September last and was asked to return his certificate, which he has failed to do: that the action of the Consul-General was subsequently the matter of direct instructions from His Majesty's Foreign Office: and that the man left here, unexpectedly, on a Russian passport. It is further in evidence that the Crown Advocate would never have proposed him for admission to our Roll, had he known that he was not a British subject.

NOT A DESIRABLE QUALITY.

There is also further evidence against him of a nature which calls for reply, amongst other things a statement that a man of the same name and a barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple was during the war convicted and fined under D. O. R. A. in Doncaster. Looking at this matter all round, I feel that this Court must take some public notice of what has happened. I am not now going to decide the somewhat technical question of the right of a non-British subject to be enrolled on our Roll of legal practitioners: that depends upon the wording of the China Order in Council 1904 and the Rules thereunder: and in fact I am not asked to do so. But I am in this difficulty: the practitioner involved has never been heard in his own defence: partly through his own fault. For that reason I cannot accede to the full prayer of the Crown Advocate. At the same time this Court has a duty to protect the public from legal practitioners whose conduct has rendered them unfit to practise in this Court and to relieve the profession from the stigma that such proceedings as I have related bring upon it. In these days nationality is an important matter; and lying in order to obtain the prize of British nationality is to say the least of it not a desirable quality in a man who in his professional career is rightly expected to be truthful. How far the practitioner was aware that non-British nationality might affect his claim to admission to our Roll, I know not; but he thought fit to conceal his Russian nationality and then lied in order to obtain British Registration. In my view this all presents such a case of conduct as would render a man unfit to remain a member of our local bar: and I think the Crown Advocate was fully justified in bringing the position before me.

As it seems to me that action is required at once in the interests of everyone, I propose to take a step which will have the effect of safeguarding the public, and of upholding the honour of the profession: while it will enable the person involved to apply if he sees fit to have the proceedings rescinded. The order of the Court is that William Stafford Levinson be suspended from all rights to practice in His Majesty's Court in China for a period of six months from this date, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before that date, his name will then be struck off the roll of legal practitioners of this Court.

I also propose to formally report the steps that this Court has taken to the Benchers of the Inner Temple.

FUTURE CONDITIONS TO ADMISSION.

I wish to add this: In future all applicants for admission to our Roll must file an affidavit as to

- (1) their identity
- (2) their nationality, and
- (3) their qualification: producing

to the Court with their application such papers as they can in support. Also the affidavit of fitness must in every case state the means of knowledge of the deponent; and this affidavit should whenever possible be obtained from someone who has special knowledge of the applicant.

AN ENEMY'S RIGHT TO SUE

Case in Shanghai

IMPORTANT DECISION IN U.S. COURT

In the United States Court for China Judge Lobingier has issued a decision of the utmost importance and interest upon the question of an alien enemy's right to bring an action. The case was at the instance of Poo Shong-hing *et al.* against the Consolidated Steel Corporation, and the point on which his Honour has given his present decision was raised on demurrer, defendant pleading that one of the plaintiffs being a German and therefore an alien enemy of the United States, was debarred from bringing an action.

Mr. S. Fessenden appeared in support of the demurrer, and Mr. R. T. Bryan opposed the motion.

A PEACEABLE GERMAN.

In his decision Judge Lobingier says:—

This is an action to recover rentals and is brought by two Chinese and a third plaintiff who is described in the petition as "a German citizen, peaceably residing at Shanghai, and doing business together with the first and second plaintiffs under the said name and style of Hai Chang-hong."

Defendant demurs on the ground that the last named plaintiff "has

no legal capacity to sue in the Courts of the United States."

In argument counsel for defendant invokes the fact, of which we may take judicial notice, that the state of war existing between the United States and Germany, by virtue of the Declaration of April 6, 1917, has never been terminated and the legal principle that "the right of an alien enemy to sue a friendly citizen in the courts of latter's country is suspended during the war."

That principle is, however, subject to several important exceptions, one of which is expressed by a recognized authority as follows:

"When persons are allowed to remain, either for a specified time after the commencement of war, or during good behaviour, they are exonerated from the disabilities of enemies for such time as they in fact stay, and they are placed in the same position as other foreigners except that they cannot carry on a direct trade in their own or other enemy vessels with the enemy country."

A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY CASE.

Thus in an early English case decided in 1697, during what was known as King William's war, in which France and England were belligerent enemies, a plea that plaintiff was a French subject who had come to England without a safe conduct was held bad on demurrer, that court further holding that plaintiff's residence there without molestation implied a licence to remain and entitled him to sue in the English courts. In a later English case it was held that an alien enemy under the king's protection, even though a prisoner of war, might sue and be sued. Again in 1793 during the wars with France it was declared by the Chief Baron (Macdonald) of the Exchequer:—

"However the law may originally have stood, it is now settled that alien friends have a right to institute suits in the King's courts for the recovery of their rights; they come into this country, either, as was formerly the case, with a letter of safe-conduct, or under a tacit permission which presumes that authority. So, if they continue to reside here after a war breaks out between the two countries, they remain under the benefit of that protection, and are impliedly temporary subjects of this Kingdom. But if the right of suing for redress of the injuries they received were not allowed them, the protection afforded would be incomplete and merely nominal."

A decision of Lord Ellenborough during the Peninsular war (1811) allowed recovery by a Spanish subject, domiciled in England, on a policy insuring cargo carried in a ship licensed by the British government but condemned as a prize by a policy consular court sitting in Spain. A similar doctrine was repeatedly applied by the courts of the British Empire during the recent world war.

MODERATION IN WARFARE.

In the United States the early English decisions were followed as a matter of course. At the outbreak of the war of 1812-14 an action was brought on a promissory note in which the plea recited that the plaintiff was a British subject and, therefore an alien enemy. In sustaining a demurrer to that

plea and giving judgement for the plaintiff, Chancellor Kent, sitting as Chief Justice, in an opinion marked by his usual erudition, said:—

"The right to sue, in such a case, rests on still broader ground than that of a mere municipal provision, for it has been frequently held that the law of nations is part of the common law. By the law of nations, an alien who comes to reside in a foreign country is entitled, so long as he conducts himself peaceably, to continue to reside there, under the public protection; and it requires the express will of the sovereign power to order him away. The rigour of the old rules of war no longer exists, as Bynkershoek admits, when wars are carried on with the moderation that the influence of commerce inspires. It may be said of commerce, as Ovid said of the liberal arts: *Emolliit mores, nec sinit esse feros*.

"We all recollect the enlightened and humane provision of Magna Charta, ch. 30, on this subject; and in France the ordinance of Charles V. as early as 1370, was dictated with the same magnanimity; for it declared that, in case of war, foreign merchants had nothing to fear, for they might depart freely with their effects, and if they happened to die in France, their goods shall descend to their heirs. So all the judges of England resolved, as early as the time of Henry VIII., that if an alien came to England, before the declaration of war, neither his person, nor his effects, should be seized in consequence of it. And it has now become the sense and practice of nations, and may be regarded as the public law of Europe (the atomalous and awful case of the present violent power on the continent excepted), that the subjects of the enemy (without confining the rule to merchants), so long as they are permitted to remain in the country, are to be protected in their persons and property, and to be allowed to sue as well as to be sued. It is even held, that if they are ordered away in consequence of the war, they are still entitled to leave a power of attorney, and to collect their debts by suit."

This decision was followed by others, both state and federal, during the same war and its doctrine has been applied with great frequency by such courts during the war still, technically, existent though more than two years after the armistice. Thus it has come about in both countries that the test of the right to sue in such cases is not nationality but the place of carrying on business.

ONE OF THE EXEMPT.

If, therefore, the plaintiff in question were actually residing in the United States, under the circumstances alleged in the petition, there would seem to be no question of his right to sue. But said plaintiff resides within the territorial jurisdiction of this court, and it is not suggested that the American Government has ever taken steps to procure his removal. It is true that the Chinese Government, subsequent to the armistice, proclaimed "the repatriation of enemy subjects" but among these were five distinct classes of whom exemption was allowed. As those remaining without such exemption are expressly directed to "be duly punished" and as the petition, filed September 3, 1920, nearly 19 months after the proclamation, alleges (and this is admitted by the demurrer) that plaintiff is still "peaceably residing at Shanghai

and doing business," the natural inference would be that he was exempted from the terms of the proclamation and is here by governmental permission. At least if such is not the case it is incumbent upon defendant to allege and prove the contrary. For a demurrer is entitled to no more favourable construction than any other pleading and in such cases as this "the plea must set forth, affirmatively, every fact requisite to prove that the plaintiff has no right of action. It is not to be favoured by intendment."

The demurrer is overruled and defendant is allowed five days to answer.

THE HANKOW TRAGEDY

American Cook's Motion Overruled

A motion made by Mr. P. M. Linebarger to dismiss the murder charge against Homer Meritt Darke was over-ruled by Judge C. S. Lobingier on Saturday morning.

Accused is charged with the murder of a Chinese shoemaker by throwing him from the U. S. S. Elcano into the Yangtze River, near Hankow, after a dispute regarding the price of shoes.

Mr. Linebarger stated that there were two questions involved in the motion for dismissal and according to these he averred that the accused was not within the jurisdiction of this Court. The motion showed:—

1.—That the accused is and was according to the confession of the information herein a 'ship's cook, third class, on the U. S. naval ship Elcano, and that as such ship's cook he is under the protection and jurisdiction of the naval courts of America, that he has a right to be tried before the said naval courts, and that he has not nor does not relinquish or abandon such right.

2.—That without admitting the right of this honourable Court to take cognizance of the alleged criminal matter contained in the said information the accused further shows that the said information alleges that the alleged crime of murder was committed on a ship of the U. S. while same was anchored in the Yangtze River, near Hankow, China, and accused affirms that this said cause is properly and only triable in the locus of the commission of the said alleged offence; to wit in the city of Hankow. And the accused further affirms that the said city of Hankow is at a great distance from the premises of this honourable court, being at the distance of approximately 500 miles and that in the transfer of this cause to the International Settlement of Shanghai, there has in fact been taken a change of venue which is highly prejudicial to the constitutional rights of this accused, in that he cannot prepare and present the proofs which otherwise he would be able to adduce in his behalf.

A motion to dismiss the information against accused for lack of formal requisites was also overruled.

After some argument by Mr. Linebarger, who asked that the Court should hold a sitting at Hankow where he could call several witnesses for the defence, Judge Lobingier announced that the present Court would take jurisdiction and that the motion to move the

Court to Hankow would be disallowed. The case would, therefore, be heard to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon.

HONGKEW SHOOTING TRAGEDY

Application for Reduced Sentence

At the U. S. Court for China on Saturday morning, Judge C. S. Lobingier promised to reconsider his former decision in the case of Jack Leo Welch, the ship's engineer who was recently found guilty of unlawfully shooting a Chinese girl on Fearon Road. This promise was given on condition that the law allowed him to change sentence after its pronouncement. Mr. P. M. Linebarger, counsel for accused, and Major C. P. Holcomb, U. S. District Attorney, were requested to look up authorities on the subject.

In his plea for clemency, Mr. Linebarger stated that accused only pointed the gun at the girl in a playful manner and had forgotten that it was loaded. He stated also that accused's state of health was so poor that he did not think he (accused) could endure two years' imprisonment at Bilibid Prison, Manila. Counsel suggested that the sentence of two years' imprisonment be reduced to nine months and that the fine of G. \$500 be remitted.

In answer to a question from the Judge, Mr. Linebarger stated that during his six years on the bench he (counsel) had sent several men to Bilibid but afterwards regretted very much having to do this.

"A thorough medical examination has been made of Welch," said the Judge, "and he was found to be in excellent health except for a little nervousness which is quite natural in such cases. Regarding Bilibid prison, I was located near it for several years and visited it often and I consider it one of the most sanitary institutions I know of. It is a reformatory rather than a prison. Everything is done to improve the morale of the prisoners. I never have had any special feeling when sending a man to Bilibid as I would when sending him to San Quentin or any other Pacific Coast prison. One of my most gratifying experiences on the bench here has been in helping "down-and-outers" to reclaim themselves by sending them to Bilibid prison."

Major Holcomb said that he did not wish to make any recommendation but intimated that if he were judge he would have made the charge a misdemeanour and not a felony.

When arraigned before Judge C. S. Lobingier in the U. S. Court for China on Wednesday morning, Mr. Ferdinand G. Boulon pleaded not guilty to various charges of embezzlement from the firm of Messrs. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Far Eastern Division, Inc. Mr. W. S. Fleming appeared to prosecute and Mr. R. S. Haskell acted for the defence.

"SPECIAL INTERESTS" AT THE MIXED COURT

A Consular Question

REMARKABLE LANGUAGE BY DR. FISCHER

The opium prosecution, in connexion with which somewhat heated discussions have taken place on the subject of the warrant and jurisdiction, was again before the Mixed Court on Wednesday, having been set down for special hearing by the Italian Assessor (Mr. Ferrajolo) and Magistrate Tsang.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull, who was present to watch the interests of one of the accused (a Chinese detective), said he had been directed by the Commissioner of Police to bring to the notice of the Court a letter written in January, 1913, by Mr. Siffert, Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul, and which read as follows:—

"With reference to the Registrar's report for October, the Consular Body has the honour to draw the attention of the Mixed Court to the necessity of strict application of the rules of procedure, such as approved at the Consular meeting of December 22, 1911, and communicated to you on January 3, 1912. According to those rules, the Consul-General of the nationality concerned shall be the sole person to determine whether a foreign interest is involved or not, and this decision cannot, therefore, be subject to discussion by the Assessor of the day. Although the paragraph of the said rules, foreign interests, refers to Chinese civil cases, it is not admissible that a completely different rule be adopted on the same matter in criminal cases. . . ."

At this point, Dr. Fischer, who was appearing for the prosecution, intervened, saying: I cannot understand why this letter is being read. The case has been set down for trial this afternoon.

Mr. Faithfull—I am instructed by the Commissioner.

Dr. Fischer—I don't care if you are instructed by the Commissioner of Police. You have made enough fuss about this case, instead of which you ought to be on my side prosecuting with me.

Mr. Kentwell—I support Dr. Fischer's protest.

Dr. Fischer—You will find all this in the Municipal reports: the first thing I had to learn when I started to practice here.

Mr. Faithfull—I am instructed by the Commissioner.

The Assessor—Yes, I know that letter, Mr. Faithfull.

Mr. Faithfull—Well, I suggest it should be brought to your notice, because application that this case should be heard before you was made to you, but not to the Consul-General.

Dr. Fischer—That is not true.

The Assessor—It is not your business.

Dr. Fischer—I never made application in this court to have the case heard before a special assessor. It is an absolute lie. I repeat it, an absolute lie. It is only blackmail on Mr. Fleming's part.

Mr. Davies (appearing for the defence)—If Mr. Fleming were here personally, I do not think Dr. Fischer would make that statement.

Dr. Fischer—I would. I will repeat it.

Mr. Davies—I will ask you to repeat it.

Dr. Fischer—Certainly I will.

Mr. Davies—Will the Court take note of it, that it is "blackmail on Mr. Fleming's part."

Mr. Faithfull—Does the Court decline to allow me to complete the reading of the letter?

The Assessor—Yes.

Mr. Faithfull—Very well, I shall have to report it to the Commissioner.

MR. FLEMING ARRIVES.

When the case had been in progress some little time, Mr. Fleming arrived and asked permission to make a few remarks. "I understand," he said, "that at the opening of this case Mr. Fischer said that the remarks I had made with reference to him at a previous hearing of this case were made for the purpose of blackmail. I do not understand why he should have made this statement. I do not know why he should accuse me of dealing with something that is his own principal stock-in-trade. Mr. Fischer is an Austrian. He is one of the enemies of my country, and an enemy of China."

At this point the Assessor suggested that these were matters which need not be gone into.

Mr. Fleming insisted that the Assessor should compel Mr. Fischer to retract his remarks or else give him an opportunity of defending himself.

A lively passage of arms ensued, in which Mr. Fleming was heard to remark: "It will be sufficient for me to say that Fischer is the most black-hearted scoundrel we ever had in Shanghai."

Dr. Fischer vigorously protested against this observation, and finally the Assessor closed the incident and ordered procedure with the hearing.

MIXED COURT NOTES

A Charge of Intimidation

At the Mixed Court on Monday morning, before Mr. Li (Magistrate) and Mr. Hutchison (British Assessor), two shop assistants were charged with having, on the 20th instant, at 229 Canton Road, attempted by means of threats to stop the carrying on of trade and business.

Det.-Sgt. Quayle stated that at the present time there was a number of strikes on the part of dyers and weavers. At 8 p.m. on Saturday the accused and two other men went to the complainant's shop in Canton Road and called upon the employees to come out on strike. A fight ensued and the accused were arrested. All the employees of the shop came out. It appeared that the trouble arose owing to the masters having decided to stop three cents from each dollar of the

employees' wages as a contribution to the Guild. A few of the employees were willing to pay this sum, but others were not. The two accused were brought to the Station last Friday for a similar offence and were warned not to go back and make further trouble. They went back next day and were arrested.

The complainant said that the accused received wages of \$6 per month and wanted another \$2. The masters would not accede to their demands, and the accused went to witness's shop and called out the employees. Witness had them arrested by a Chinese constable.

One of the accused stated that the complainant had issued an order that three cents would be stopped off every dollar of wages, as a contribution to the Guild. Accused were not willing to pay and the took the notice to the Police Station. On Saturday, as he was passing the shop, complainant got hold of him and had him arrested.

The other accused said that he was a master. As he was passing complainant's shop, the latter seized him and had him arrested.

The accused were cautioned and ordered to give a personal guarantee not to interfere with complainant's workmen.

THE ADVENTURES OF A STOLEN BOND.

At the Mixed Court on Tuesday morning, before Mr. Li (Magistrate) and Mr. Jacobs (American Assessor), application was made for directions as to the disposal of a U. S. Treasury Bond for G.\$100, numbered 395541, and in the name of Dr. Thornton Stearns.

Detective-Inspector Reeves said he was instructed by the Commissioner of Police to make this application. The bond was brought to the Station by a Mr. Davis, as he had found that it was not negotiable. Mr. Davis had bought it for \$88 at the Nyi Dah exchange shop, and it had passed through several exchange shops before reaching the Nyi Dah. There had been another bond, with coupons attached, which had been sold to someone else. The Police found that Mr. Stearns lived at Tsinanfu and communicated with him. He replied that several bonds and a lot of other stuff had been stolen from him. In reply to a suggestion that he should bear part of the loss of the money, he declined to do so, saying that he had communicated with the Treasury Department at Washington, asking them to cancel the stolen bonds and issue new ones. Afterwards the exchange shops bore the loss themselves and refunded the \$88 to Mr. Davis. Mr. Stearns had suggested that this bond be handed to the U. S. Consulate-General, and the Commissioner of Police asked for the Court's direction.

The Court directed that the bond be sent to the U. S. Consulate-General, with a request that it be forwarded to the U. S. Treasury Department at Washington, and that Mr. Stearns be notified of this decision.

WORTHLESS CHEQUES.

Before Mr. Kwan (Magistrate) and Dr. Tenney (American Assessor) a broker was charged with having, on September 9, at 493a Nanking Road, obtained by means of a worthless cheque 360 lb. of cotton valued at Tls. 280.

Det.-Const. Douglas stated that at 6 p.m. on the 22nd instant the accused was brought to the Station and given in charge by the complainant. It appeared that on September 27 accused had gone to complainant's shop and bought cotton, for which he gave two cheques on the Yih Kong Bank. Afterwards complainant found that the cheques were worthless and was told at the Bank that accused had no account there. The accused had admitted the offence.

The complainant gave evidence corroborating this statement.

The accused stated that on September 27 he purchased the cotton and gave complainant the two cheques. He sold the cotton to another man who failed to pay for it, and therefore he could not pay into the Bank the money for the resale.

The Court ordered a remand for one week, in order to obtain evidence from the Bank as to whether accused had an account, or money on deposit there when he bought the cotton and drew the cheques.

A LENIENT DECISION.

A coolie was charged with the larceny of the sum of \$500, the property of the Yih Dah Bank, and a hawker was charged with having received a portion of the stolen money, knowing it to have been stolen.

Det.-Const. Tinkler said that at 10 a.m. on October 29 the coolie was sent by the Bank to deliver \$500 to a firm in Museum Road. The coolie failed to deliver the money and absconded to Hangchow. Prior to leaving for Hangchow, he handed \$300 to the second accused. The latter sum had been recovered intact at the house of the second accused.

A representative of the complainants said that the first accused was his nephew. He had been employed as a coolie for four years and until this occurrence had always proved honest. He received \$10 per month wages. His mother had asked witness to appeal to the Court not to punish him, and to act with leniency. Complainants had recovered \$380 of the stolen money.

The accused coolie said that he lost \$30 in gambling and spent about \$100 of the stolen money on clothing.

The second accused said that the coolie told him he had finished work with his firm and asked him to take care of \$300 that he had until then kept deposited with the firm. Witness had no knowledge that the money had been stolen.

The Court ordered that the accused should give bonds for their future good behaviour, explaining that the lenient treatment was due to complainants' request.



The Book Page.



NOTES BY THE WAY

A Peep Behind the Scenes

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Court Repington, whose rôle in the Great War was principally that of military critic on the Home Front, has written a book of social gossip which will be widely read. It should astonish the plain man, to whom the inner circle of high society is as remote as the moon—probably more so, for the moon is always open to his gaze on a fine night. Colonel Repington's book gives us a series of peeps behind the social scene, and is for the most part (to quote a London review) "a record of dinner-gossip of the great during the months when the small were dying and being maimed." Conceivably, the Colonel has been somewhat indiscreet in placing the war-time gossip of Mayfair at the disposal of the populace. He calls his book "The First World War," calmly presupposing a second calamity of the same nature: an upheaval that his somewhat conceited record does nothing to avert. Here we get the trenches as seen from Mayfair. It is perhaps fortunate for Mayfair that its pretty dalliance and intrigue were not apparent to the men in the trenches.

On New Year's eve, a black day for the Army in France, Colonel Repington makes this instructive entry in his diary:

"A New Year's party at 35, Belgrave Square. Lady Paget, the Duchess of Westminster, Lord and Lady Ancaster, Lord and Lady Colebrooke, Mrs. C. Bingham, Belle Herbert, Jack Cowans (General Sir John Cowans), Mrs. Duggan, Mr. O'Beirne, Sir Louis Mallet, the Aga Khar, and one or two others whom I forget. A very cheery evening. We dressed up in the hats from the crackers, ragged a good deal, went out into the square at midnight to hear the chimes, and then back to drink an excellent punch and sing "Auld Lang Syne."

TWO SIDES OF THE PICTURE.

The following entry suggests that the Colonel was troubled with twinges of conscience—though they did not prevent his sticking courageously to the social round.

December 14, 1916.—Sat on the Tribunal all the afternoon. Horrible process of sending fathers of families into the Army. Then to the Ritz, half an hour late, to dine with Lady Stafford's party for the Italian Day. We were a large party and had a huge round table. . . . The contrast between the afternoon and the evening made me sad. . . . Afterwards a vaudeville, and Lady Constance Stewart-Richardson posed and contorted and danced, in few clothes and with bare feet. She looked like a white dervish. Lady

Stafford declared that she was playing John the Baptist, and that the contortions represented her attempts to find locusts and wild honey. Many fled when Lady C. danced, including Sir William Robertson, who, when asked whether he did not think that she had a very fine leg, replied that "it was just like any other damned leg."

THE POWERS THAT BE.

One of the most interesting, and to the uninitiated, the most startling features of the book is the frank exposure of the opposition encountered by Lord Kitchener, who would seem to have been extraordinarily unpopular "behind the scenes." Mr. Arthur Henderson, too, appears to have had his little troubles as a member of the Cabinet:

"H. rather approved of Milner but not of Curzon. The latter had fought H. in the Cabinet over the new register, which C. hated so much that he would rather have wrecked the Cabinet than have given women votes. At last H. had thumped the table and had asked Curzon whether he preferred that the working classes should get their rights by compromise or by revolution, and this shut Curzon up."

According to Colonel Repington, when Mr. Balfour heard in 1918 that we had lost a thousand guns, he calmly remarked: "Oh, really, what a bore!" And in 1915, when "Jack" Cowans, (Sir John Cowans) admitted that we had lost one transport a day during November in the Mediterranean, the comment is:—

"The spirits of the people in England are proof against all adverse fortune, and it is a source of great strength. Incidentally, they do not know anything."

WHILE ROME BURNS!

Lady Juliet Duff entertained the Chester-Belloc to dinner and found herself merely an audience: "Juliet said that Belloc and Chesterton dined with her (March 12, 1918) on the night of the raid, and were so absorbed by their own conversation that they did not hear the bombs."

Foreign gossip in the style of Samuel Pepys abounds in the Colonel's record:

"We got on to the Paris Embassy at once. I said that it had been used as a waste-paper basket for decorated politicians. I gave the French Press description of Lord Derby as "le type accompli d'un Lord-farmer." Lady Lytton looking very lovely and was very charming. Discussed many matters with the wife of the Ambassador, who was very gay and amusing. Lady Curzon produced a phial of amber and anointed our cigarettes with a drop of it. It is said to give visions and to leave no one responsible for his or her actions. A dangerous discussion on ladies' boots and whether shoes should be pointed or square."

It has been suggested that in a future edition, Colonel Repington should re-name his book: How did we win the war?

THE PEN AND THE SWORD

A Study in War Propagand

SECRETS OF CREWE HOUSE. By Sir Campbell Stuart, K.B.E. (Hodder & Stoughton 7s. 6d. net.)

For what Napoleon said as to the relative weight of the moral and the material in warfare we have found a special application in the matter of propaganda. That branch of polemics is still in its infancy, but its significance has become so well appreciated that no Power will take the field in future without looking as carefully to its argument as to its artillery. War propaganda has well-defined branches of offence and defence: it is as necessary to guard against the percolation of the enemy's sophistries into the community at home as it is to spread abroad the positive merits of a nation's own case, to secure the support of neutral opinion, and if possible to produce ethical and prudential misgivings in "the ranks of Tuscany" itself.

Propagandist organization must eventually become part of the apparatus of peace, for progress is a constant battle against the forces of passion and self-interest, both of which find much of their support in prejudices, delusion, and conscious, unconscious or half conscious falsehood. If the State cannot realize its ideals without educating away the errors of youth, it is scarcely less impeded by the ignorance and confused thinking of maturity.

THE ART OF TRUTH.

This conviction, we should say, will force itself upon most readers of Sir Campbell Stuart's account of one branch of propaganda work in the late war. The task of influencing enemy opinion was not undertaken on a thoroughly systematic scale until Lord Northcliffe received his commission in the matter in the beginning of 1918. It was in every way a specialized branch of the propagandist's art, and much attention had to be concentrated on overcoming difficulties not affecting the instruction of neutrals or of the home public. But nowhere were more telling proofs gained of the effects to be reaped from sustained effort or of the fundamental requisites of success. "First of all axioms of propaganda is that only truthful statements be made. Secondly, there must be no conflicting arguments." The latter principle goes far, and its bearings were illustrated upon both sides of the struggle. Germany's efforts to convert the

world were embarrassed by "a chaotic exuberance of different points of view." One of the earliest convictions brought home to Crewe House was the necessity for a thoroughly coherent set of "war aims" which should touch whatever moral susceptibility was found in the enemy's ranks and stand the test of comparison with all the Allies' acts and deliverances. This reaction of propaganda upon the user is far from being the least of its values. It compels a genuine analysis of objects and motives, brings assumptions and conventions to a merciless test, and keeps an inexorable "*Quo Vadis?*" before the eyes alike of the statesman and of his public.

ENEMY TESTIMONY.

It might not be too much to say that Allied policy was rationalized and crystallized in some directions through the direct pressure of propagandist necessities. As soon as the problem was approached of undermining the moral of the Austrian armies it was realized that a positive and congenial ideal must be presented to them in effective rivalry with their Hapsburg allegiance. There had been a long course of hesitation and short-sighted tactical fumbling with the problems of the Dual Monarchy. Lord Northcliffe and his colleagues insisted that a definite choice must be made between the course of attempting a seductive compromise with the old *régime* and making a bold presentation of the vision of national liberty to its individual peoples. The correspondence between Crewe House and the Foreign Office is full of instruction—as are the results of the decision tardily arrived at. The consistency aimed at by the propagandists could not be perfectly attained, because some of the obstacles lay beyond British jurisdiction, but the consequence of a "firm offer" to Czechs and Jugo-Slavs speedily made themselves apparent, and they open up no slight vista of "might-have-beens" had the clarifying call of propaganda made an earlier intervention in Allied counsels.

Sir Campbell Stuart was Deputy-Director of the Department of Propaganda in Enemy Countries, and he gives us as liberal an insight into its methods as the interests of its agents and other considerations permit. As a Government office, it will repay the study of more permanent branches in such points as expedition and economy. Its late chiefs are well entitled to take pride in the fact that many of its productions were in the hands of the Germans within little more than 48 hours of their being written. As to their due arrival and its influence, the best testimony of all comes from the enemy War Lords. Ludendorff has confessed that his Army was "literally drenched with enemy propaganda publications," while, as for the civilian population, "many people were no longer able to distinguish their own impressions from what the enemy propaganda told them."

THE "METHUSALIERS"

"Daddy" in the Great-War

THE NATIONAL GUARD IN THE GREAT WAR. By A. E. Manning Foster. Illustrated. Cope and Fenwick.

"When the history of the Great War comes to be written," said Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Lloyd, for five years G.O.C., London District, "the National Guard will have a page in that history." It is true people used to laugh, when they saw a detachment of the "Methusaliers" with their grey beards and grey-green uniforms. But the war-scarred young veterans from the Western front never joined in this laughter; for they saw the value of the example of the old men trying to do their bit, and carrying out innumerable inconspicuous but very necessary jobs, thereby releasing younger men for service abroad, and often joining up themselves. So they, the young efficient, would salute their elders as they passed by, and would severely discourage the chronic civilian who thought jeers rather than cheers were in order.

THE GOOD OF AN ILL WIND.

The multifarious activities of the Guard, of which a complete survey is given in this profusely-illustrated memento, were all a proof of that national will-to-victory which brought us through in the end. Two special pieces of work, undertaken in common with other Volunteer Corps, were invaluable: firstly, the Station work, which was continued for many months after the War, and will never be forgotten by the British Army or the Overseas Forces; secondly, the establishment of the Machine Gun School, which has extended its sphere of influence far beyond the scope of its original organization, numerous officers of the Regular Army having availed themselves of its instruction. As for the "Methusaliers" themselves, Mr. Foster observes in his Preface that their toil was in effect a great cause of rejuvenation: "Men of middle age and past get into grooves. They become creatures of habit and routine. Many lead grey, drab lives devoid of colour and excitement. They become old before their time. The National Guard has been a splendid corrective. Just as it has improved character, so it has toned up the body and physical powers. It has brought the oldest into personal touch with the youngest soldier. It has rejuvenated many, and given them an added span of at least ten years of life." There was truth in the Bishop of London's saying: "The National Guard is making boys of you all again—and it is a step in the necessary organization of the nation for service" (said in a sermon at St. Paul's in June, 1915). The humorous side of the work is not ignored in this pleasant and complete chronicle. Pictures are reproduced from the "National Guard Magazine," and some good stories are told in the section on

"Station Work," from which we quote the advice of a soldier at the front to a comrade who was going on leave: "When you get to Blighty, Bill, look out for them old blokes with the red bands on their arms—they're no bally good for soldiers, but they'll treat you like a mother." So everybody has a right to be quietly proud of that service in the National Guard, of which we now have so excellent and picturesque a record.

THE MATTER OF EMPHASIS

THE CHINESE RECORDER. Vol LI. November, 1920. The Presbyterian Mission Press.

Along various lines the articles in this month's "Recorder" indicate what the several authors think ought to be stressed, although in the first article on the Double Emphasis of Christianity, by Earle H. Ballou, both lines are emphasized, social service as well as personal evangelism. The cure must not stop with the individual. Society must be made sanitary, the missionary cannot be content with the futile methods of snatching here and there a brand from the burning (to use a time-worn figure). The glory of Christianity is that it knows how to use both the telescope and the microscope—it fixes its eyes upon the one far-off, divine event, but it gathers up the fragments that nothing may be lost. To condense this paper is difficult, whilst to extract thoughts here and there is to produce a mosaic of unsorted metaphors. In the article which follows, "What is the present task of the missionary in China?" we have the old-fashioned emphasis.

In Dr. H. C. Mei's "Pressing Problems in China," we have emphasis placed on political stabilization, an independent judiciary (with qualified men to fill the benches), and the advantages of a sane view of the problem of extraterritoriality. We trust that success will attend the efforts to educate the masses of the people to an altogether new and sane attitude of mind towards the law, to displace national self-distrust and self-depreciation by self-appreciation and self-respect, to cope with national indecisiveness and the doctrine that approves compromise with evil, and to overcome official inertia. All lovers of China must sympathize with the growing number of young men loyal to the highest ideals and fighting for a better China.

Further significant emphases will be found in Mr. Vale's article on "Non-Missionary Literature missionaries should read." This instalment is evidently from the heart and experience of one brought up in the atmosphere of dignified and orderly worship. His method of worship is evidently the only one that can be considered healthy-minded and satisfactory from his viewpoint, but there are evidences of a willingness to compromise for the benefit of other types.



THE WOMAN'S PAGE

by Cleopatra

PETTICOATS IN POWER

Is Public Life Fit for Women?

The recent victorious culmination in America of the suffrage campaign—a battle which has been waged untiringly for over half a century—is a further landmark in the struggle for recognition of equality. The ablest thinkers of all times, from Plato to Condorcet, to say nothing of many eminent persons of our own day, have raised their voices in emphatic protest against unjust discriminations in favour of men. Many voluntary societies, both religious and secular, notable among which has been the Society of Friends, have joined in this protest. But in no community or nation up to our day has woman been by law or custom the political or civil equal of man. In those days they argued to us in the caustic words of the poet on evolution—"You would have to change your nature," which was of course a convincing argument!

ENTRENCHED CONSERVATIVES.

The same flimsy contention justified slavery in the ancient world, and its slightly mitigated form in the Middle Ages—serfdom. Freedom of industry, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience—all had their opponents who urged that these radical ideas were incompatible with a well ordered state. The evidence of the fatuity of the argument was that these liberties proved their possibility by existing as facts. Custom, without regard for the goodness or otherwise of the institution, is no justification for permanence. The subjection of women was an hereditary custom, whose only explanation—not justification—was physical force.

Physically weak, legally inferior—such was the mode of the world till democratic revolutions upset the theory. We are now only at the beginning of the overthrow of injustice, for the world is young.

GREAT WOMEN OF HISTORY.

Is it not anomalous that women have been ineligible to the lowest offices of state, yet have occupied with grace and distinction the most lofty regal positions?

There have been few abler monarchs than Elizabeth, Isabella of Castille, Maria Theresa, Catherine of Russia, or the illustrious Victoria. Few kings ever contended with more difficult conditions, and overcame them more triumphantly than these feminine rulers of men. In semi-barbarous Asia many a princess, in the seclusion of her purdah, was a vigorous and able regent during the minority of her son. In the Middle Ages, when the gulf was great between

governor and governed, women of the privileged class, in spite of tyranny from men of their own class, represented these men during their absence in political and even military capacities with great distinction. Such women were the famous Jeanne de Montfort, and the Countess of Derby, chatelaine of Charles I. The Treaty of Cambray, which brought Europe to peace in 1529, is known yet as the Ladies' Treaty, for it was negotiated solely between Margaret of Austria and Louise of Savoy, the former being the aunt of Charles V and the latter the mother of Francis I. Examples might be multiplied which would show convincingly that there is no question regarding the fitness of women for politics and administrative functions.

MOTHERHOOD AND THE HUSTINGS.

It may be argued however by opponents, "We reluctantly grant this in view of the evidence, but are politics fit for woman?"

The first objection raised is that active political life is incompatible with motherhood and home-making. Laying aside at once the obvious fact that this reason can

only be applied to mothers, and then only for a certain period of their life, is it fair to have it said to us—"You shall be mothers or nothing," or "Having been a mother, you shall be nothing else the rest of your life?" Neither men nor women need to be excluded by law from an occupation when they have taken up another incompatible with it. And this is the case with nine-tenths of the population, male or female. A sailor, soldier, or merchant whose work requires his whole time needs no law to exclude him from political service.

The same situation applies to women. When incompatibility of employment is real and vital, it will adjust itself. To all women freedom of choice in the matter of employment is due. The improvement of their faculties by education renders them qualified for any mode of life. To argue that maternity disqualified them simply throws them back on motherhood as their only source of livelihood, thereby increasing the number of those able women to whom the denial of freedom of choice is an oppressive injury.



Autumn suit of wool tricot. Straight collar cut in a deep corner, stitched seams. Belt straps turned back on either side and terminated with long tabs. Self buttons. Skirt to harmonize.

SCRIBE'S STOOP

Straight Tips for Crooked Backs

An office woman, who knows from experience the harmful effects of sitting at a desk day after day in a wrong posture, writes the following valuable suggestions to the "Daily News" for the benefit of wage earners, whether in office or shop:—

"Not one girl typist in twenty has a straight back," said the "health lady" of a big office where dozens of women clerks are employed. "It is largely due to the fact that the average teacher of typewriting instructs in the manipulation and mechanism of the machine, but does not give much attention to the physical relations of the typist and the typewriter. Or, if a girl is given such instruction she generally forgets all about it before she has been out at business for very long.

BAD SITTING POSITIONS.

"The average woman typist sits too much below her machine, consequently she has to bend and distort her body into unnatural attitudes when she wants to work. It should be part of the technical instruction of every typist, how best to sit at the typewriter—on a chair which brings the elbows level with the keyboard of the machine, knees together and feet planted firmly on floor, the spine kept straight and shoulders and head erect.

"Girls sometimes say that it sounds like a drill lesson when I tell them that; but it is worth trying. If every typist—and every clerical worker of any kind—learned to sit properly at their work, much trouble would be saved. As it is, I do not think it is exaggeration to say that 90 per cent. of women clerks and typists are flat-chested and 'Bible-backed,' or suffer from incipient spinal nerve trouble or curvature—through their own lack of precaution."

"Everyone is affected physically in some way by their daily work, whether it is wage-earning or merely habits of everyday life," said a lady teacher of medical gymnastics. "A large number of people have crooked backs, distorted hips, elevated shoulders, and other defects through their own fault. Such defects may not reach 'danger point,' or be glaringly noticeable, but they must affect physical well-being. Again, many people—men and women—are lopsided through their habit of carrying things, or doing things, with the strain always on the same side.

REMEDIAL EXERCISES.

"It is a matter for common-sense precaution rather than remedy; though in some cases remedial gymnastics and massage may wipe out such ill effects. In general, however, medical and remedial

BEAUTY SLEEP AND BEAUTY

There are few things so little understood as the real meaning of "Beauty Sleep." In the middle ages it was the prevalent idea that sleep before midnight was essential to good looks—where and how one slept did not matter. In these days we know better; science has taught us it is sleep under the right conditions that keeps the body healthy, the mind alert, and what is so dear to womankind—the complexion clear.

It is of the greatest importance that bedrooms are thoroughly ventilated. No matter if they are fireless, or well heated, the air must be constantly changed. Since the coal shortage there have been far less open windows in bedrooms, which is quite illogical, as the air is all the time becoming impure from the breath of the sleeper, who is breathing out impurities be the room hot or cold. If the good air gets impure this will then be breathed in by the sleeper, and how can a good complexion be expected when instead of oxygen and nitrogen an impure gas forms far too large a portion of what is inhaled?

Have the window open at night, but so arrange the furniture that the sleeper is not in a draught. In a small room this is often difficult, but a screen between the window and bed will help. Avoid shutters and drawing heavy curtains. In foggy weather a medium curtain, of material such as casement cloth, drawn across the window will help to filter the air before entering the room.

THE BED.

In these days of rush, frequently the bed itself does not get sufficient airing.

The bed must stand out so that there is plenty of air all round; it should not, as it so frequently is the case, be placed one side against the wall. At least one foot should be between the head of the bed and the wall. Nothing must be kept underneath, and any form of curtain around the bed must be avoided. Heavy bed clothes must be avoided also, and while a bed may be as comfortable as it is possible, too soft a one must not be used, especially the very soft pillow that the face gets buried in.

For sleep to be real "beauty sleep," much depends on the sleeper. On no account should the face be covered up, the clothing must never be above the nostrils. If this rule is not faithfully carried out both health and beauty will suffer, and yet it is a habit so many people have to partly smother themselves when settling off to sleep.

gymnastics are intended to help the misfortunes of birth and accident, not to do away with the fruits of personal folly.

LOW NECKS AND NARROW SKIRTS

French Fashions

At one of the biggest exhibitions in the Champs Elysées, writes "Fanfreliche," after witnessing the défilé of some 250 new winter models of day and evening gowns, tailor-made and flou dresses, just before leaving I remarked to the principal vendeuse upon the numerous models of all kinds that were provided with the new high throat collars, and she replied: "Yes; they are very new and smart, and many foreign buyers have purchased them, but our women won't have them at any price. So, of course, they will have to go."

And so they will. French women have long ago discovered that the low-neck line is not only youthful and most becoming to all, but also now realize—because so many doctors have insisted upon the fact—that the woman who leaves her neck bare to the open air in all weathers never has a wrinkled neck in her old age! Nothing preserves the beauty of the neck as the absence of the high close-collared. Those women who have adhered to the fashion of the tight collar rarely, if ever, show their neck *en décolleté* in the evening.

SKIRTS LIGHT AND NARROW.

Jenny is the house in Paris for the *petite robe*. There are numerous models of this kind of toilette. The skirts are, if possible, shorter and tighter than ever. There is not a vestige of the "wide-hip" skirt now to be seen. Many skirts have an *arche hem* line in front, and are slightly longer behind. The favourite type of model for the *petite robe* has a long, rather loose, and lightly draped flat bodice which fastens at the back. But it does not close all the way down. It is fastened by a single button or by a small, loosely-tied bow of narrow ribbon at the top, and is allowed to remain open to the waist. There is usually some band of contrasting colour beneath the open corsage at the back, which gives a very new effect to the gown behind. The half-opened corsage at the back is indeed a novelty, and there are many models of this. Another novelty at this house is the new manner of mounting the sleeves. They are mounted somewhat high, and the line of the mounting is surrounded with either embroidery or jet or metal trimmings that match other trimmings on the gown.

ACCORDING to the "Yamato," the Crown Prince of Japan will go abroad next March. His Highness proposes to visit Europe. The decision that he should go abroad was made at a conference of the Elder Statesmen, but it will be necessary to have the Imperial sanction. The Crown Prince will travel incognito as a Count of the realm.



DETECTIVE STORIES

Mr. G. K. Chesterton's Theory

"In order that the novelist should kill people, it is first necessary that he should make them live," Mr. G. K. Chesterton writes in an article on Detective Stories in the "Illustrated London News."

There are (he observes) certain fallacies about the nature of the true mystery story which I perceive to be common among the writers as well as the readers of it. But I should like it to be understood that it is in the comparatively proud and honourable character of a reader of such stories, and not in the lower and more servile capacity of a writer of them, that I venture to indicate such errors.

First of all, there is evidently a very general idea that the object of the detective novelist is to baffle the reader. Now nothing is easier than baffling the reader, in the sense of disappointing the reader. There are many successful and widely-advertised stories of which the principle simply consists in thwarting information by means of incident. The Bulgarian governess is just about to mention her real reason for concealing herself with a loaded rifle inside the grand piano, when a yellow Chinaman leaps through the window and cuts off her head with a yataghan; and this trivial interruption is allowed to defer the elucidation of the whole story.

Now, it is quite a simple matter to fill several volumes with adventures of this thrilling kind, without permitting the reader to advance a step in the direction of discovery. This is illegitimate, on the fundamental principles of this form of fiction. It is not merely that it is not artistic, or that it is not logical. It is that it is not really exciting. People cannot be excited except about something; and at this stage of ignorance the reader has nothing to be excited about. People are thrilled by knowing something, and on this principle they know nothing.

WHOM TO KILL!

The true object of an intelligent detective story is not to baffle the reader, but to enlighten the reader; but to enlighten him in such a manner that each successive portion of the truth comes as a surprise. In this, as in much nobler types of mystery, the object of the true mystic is not merely to mystify, but to illuminate. The object is not darkness, but light; light in the form of lightning.

Then there is the common error

of making all the human characters sticks, or stock figures—not so much because the novelist is not intelligent enough to describe real characters as because he really thinks real characterization wasted on an unreal type of literature. In other words, he does the one thing which is destructive in every department of existence—he despises the work he is doing. But the method is fatal to his mechanical object, even considered as a mechanical object. We cannot even be adequately thrilled by a whole secret society of assassins who have sworn to effect the death of a bore who is obviously better dead. And even in order that the novelist should kill people, it is first necessary that he should make them live.

The sensational story-teller does indeed create uninteresting characters, and then try to make them interesting by killing them. But the intellectual novelist yet more sadly wastes his talents, for he creates interesting characters, and then does not kill them.

ENGLISH BEAUTY

An American Opinion

Mr. W. L. George, the English novelist, remarks the "New York Times," could hardly have made a hit with his audience—his subject was "The American Woman"—when, confessing that he had been dazzled by feminine beauty in America, he had come to the conclusion that American women were more attractive than the fair ones of other countries—of England, for instance—because here the skill of the dressmaker adds artificial to natural charms. Mr. George may be suspected of a sly insinuation that English women are really the most beautiful in the world to him. He admits that they are not as well "groomed" as their American sisters, and for that reason they suffer by comparison.

American women who have visited England will readily agree that its women do not know how to dress. The criticism usually made of them is that they are dowdy. Perhaps it can be claimed for English women that they generally have better complexions and voices that fall more softly upon the ear. Good looks are rarer among them than among the women of cities like New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco: to put it in another way, the average of physical attractiveness is higher among the Americans, and the cause of it may be found in the blending of the types

THE NEW EXODUS

40,000 Ex-Service Men Emigrating

For some months past the Overseas Settlement Committee, which is a State-endowed organization under the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been inundated with applications from ex-Service men and women anxious to take advantage of the Government's emigration scheme before the list closes. Under that scheme demobilized officers and men of the British Naval and Military Forces and ex-Service women are entitled to free passages for themselves and their dependents from Great Britain to any of the Oversea Dominions, provided they are going to assured employment or are otherwise acceptable to the Governments of the Dominions or Colonies to which they desire to go.

At the end of April last the number of men and women applicants registered by the Overseas Settlement Committee was 28,704, since which date the applications have been pouring in at the rate of a thousand a week, as shown by the following figures: May, 4,467; June, 4,879; July, 5,033; August, 4,836; total to the end of last month, 47,917, irrespective of their dependents. Up to August 31 the destinations so named, for which warrants have been issued, were as follows:—

Dominion.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Canada	4,801	1,491	6,292
Australia	2,935	730	3,665
New Zealand	2,265	240	2,505
South Africa	881	222	1,103
British East Africa	292	69	361
Rhodesia	137	23	160
India	86	38	124
West Indies	25	2	27
Central Africa	35	7	42
Straits Settlements	24	6	30
Newfoundland	15	2	17
Egypt	13	10	23
Other Dominions	34	8	42
Total	11,543	2,848	14,391

If to these members the dependents were added the total would probably be brought up to between 30,000 and 40,000 men, women, and children.

"Holy chicken—50 dollars" was the account rendered by a Chinese wood carver for making an eagle to support the reading desk of a mission church, states the "C. C. Post."

of beauty of several different races. Beauty comes out of the melting pot as well as characteristics. At any rate, the dressmaker does not deserve much of the credit Mr. George gives her.

ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE

Notable Advances

The process of galvanizing iron to protect it from moisture is of special importance in countries where the atmosphere is humid. Complicated plant is generally required for the process, which consists of covering the iron with a layer of zinc. Recently, however, a British firm has introduced a simple apparatus which can readily be installed in any workshop. It consists of two parts, in the first of which the articles to be treated are placed in a bath of zinc dust and heated—the heating being done by electricity, gas, or oil. The zinc dust vaporizes and forms a close covering adhering to the iron or steel. The second part consists of a rotating drum, in which the covered articles are revolved to shake off the excess dust. So simple is the plant that it can be operated by unskilled labour; and the results are better than by the old-fashioned process of galvanizing in a bath. Screws, bolts, motor car parts, articles of art metal, and so on can be readily treated.

HOW THE BLIND CAN READ.

Arrangements have been made with a British firm to manufacture the optophone, a wonderful instrument which enables the blind to read ordinary type. This instrument, which was recently perfected by the inventor, depends for its action on the peculiar properties of selenium. This metal changes its electrical resistance under the influence of light. In the optophone five minute beams of light fall upon the printed letters and are reflected on to a selenium cell which forms part of a telephone circuit. The blind operator sits with the telephone receiver to his ear and moves the line of type along. Each letter, according to its shape, alters the currents in the telephone circuit in a particular way, giving a characteristic change of sound. By this means the blind can spell out the words.

A SIMPLE WAGON TIPPER.

Many devices, some operated by hand and some by power, have been invented to tip a wagon so as to empty it of its contents. One of the most interesting of these devices, worked by hydraulic power, has recently been demonstrated by a leading British firm. The engine of the wagon drives two hydraulic rams which raise the body and clear it of its load within half a minute. The whole operation is carried out by moving a single lever, this action being performed by the driver without moving from his seat.

GLASGOW'S POWER STATION.

The new electric power station at Glasgow takes rank as one of the largest in the country. It is designed for an ultimate capacity of over a quarter of a million horse

power, and each generating unit—of which there are five in the first half of the station recently completed—will be of 24,000 horse power. Each boiler is capable of producing 62,000 lb. of steam in an hour. All the latest labour-saving devices for loading coal into the bunkers, stoking the furnaces, and removing the ashes are installed, and a very high degree of economy in the production of electricity on the large scale is assured.

EARL HAIG IN GOLF

His Captaincy at St. Andrews

Earl Haig is the new captain of the Royal and Ancient Club—a position in golf as illustrious as that of President of the M.C.C. is in cricket. The entrance of the famous soldier into his year of office at St. Andrews was accompanied by the traditional ritual. The captain-elect of the R. and A. has to prove himself a golfer by driving the first teed ball at the autumn meeting. The announcement of the feat is acclaimed by a noisy piece of ordnance—and not smokeless at that—and thereafter the great throng of golfers break up into parties for the competition.

Earl Haig is quite a good golfer, with swing and style and length; and so the caddies who lined down the course away to the Swilcan Burn had a long straight ball to retrieve. The fight for the pancake on Shrove Tuesday at St. Peter's, Westminster, was nothing to the scramble for the ball by the caddies. The successful boy caddie who got it returned to the captain of the club and was rewarded. There was a great crowd of people eminent in golf on the links—and Andrew Kirkaldy was, of course, amongst them.

ORDEAL OF THE CLASSIC LINKS.

Like many august captains before him, Earl Haig found out to his undoing all the intricacies of the classic course before he reached the turn; though he went right through the ordeal he determined to refrain from putting in a card. And so he had to be content with historic honours awarded by precedent to the captain of the year; the holdership of the silver clubs and the Queen Adelaide medal. He was three over fives at the sixth—the rest may remain in oblivion. Anyhow, at the fifth ("Hell") he had the old experience of a famous player whose shot had looked hopeless:

But when to "Hell's" black depths profound

He came—on grassy tuft he found
The ball well teed by impious hand.
Free from all danger, free from sand.
No, wild horses will not drag
from one details of other holes.
St. Andrews is a trying course.

WHEN LORD ROBERTS WENT TO THE COURSE.

Many great soldiers and sailors as well as mere statesmen and divines have taken their golf at St. Andrews; but in a long list of captains there is none so distin-

U.S. MOTOR-CAR TOLL

A Victim Every 31 Minutes

Public opinion must be thoroughly aroused through systematic and persistent safety education before there will be an appreciable diminution of the great toll of life now being taken by vehicular traffic in America's congested highways. C. M. Talbert of St. Louis, Chairman of the public safety section of the National Safety Council, declared recently at a joint meeting of traffic and transportation and claims experts at the congress of American Electric Railway Association.

Mr. Talbert pointed out that 90 per cent. of all accidents occur in public highways. He said automobile fatalities had grown from 9 per 1,000,000 population to 100 in 1919, and an estimate of 110 for each 1,000,000 inhabitants in 1920, or, in the United States, one death every 31 minutes of the 16 commonly allotted waking hours. With this tremendous toll the fatalities were not increasing with machines in use, there having been a drop from 2,756 in 1912 to 1,282 in 1919 for each 1,000,000 automobiles.

The total of vehicular accidents increased from 245 per 1,000,000 in 1906 to 253.3 in 1919, while all other forms of accidents decreased 18 per cent.

After citing payment of claims amounting to \$6,300,000, or 4½ per cent. of their gross revenue, by seven of the largest traction systems in one year, to show how great the interest of electric railway managers should be, Mr. Talbert advocated formation of public safety committees in all communities. He urged a direct appeal to "public psychology," and declared the most fruitful ground for ultimate results was in the public and parochial schools.

MANY residents of the Far East will regret to learn of the death of Mr. George Armstrong in Manila. He was a man of remarkably fine physique, but he had reached a very advanced age and had recently been for some few weeks in a hospital in Manila. He was formerly in business in Hongkong, and Shanghai, but for many years past he had carried on business as a broker in Manila.

guished as Field-Marshal Earl Haig. Lord Roberts, when he was Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, once paid a visit to the links (it was in 1903); Sir Ian Hamilton was with him. In his "Life of Tom Morris" Dr. Tulloch tells how Lord Roberts and Sir Ian went over the Jubilee Course; but, "unfortunately, when they visited old Tom's shop, Tom was out playing, and so a meeting between the two heroes in their respective fields did not take place." But Lord Roberts was not a real golfer; it was old Tom that he went to St. Andrews to see, and he missed the man whose memory even to-day is that most revered in St. Andrews.

VISCOUNT GREY ON IRELAND

Leave the Matter to the Irish

Viscount Grey has a plan for solving the Irish problem. He published it recently in the "Westminster Gazette," and he holds that it is the only way. The difficulty, he says, is the difference between Ulster and the rest of Ireland. It is inflamed and not composed by British proposals, and therefore Irishmen must be allowed to draw up their own scheme.

The following is the text of Viscount Grey's letter:—

The Government of Ireland has never been such a reproach and discredit to British statesmanship as it is to-day. It has been unable to punish or prevent the constant murder of those who serve it; in parts of Ireland its authority has apparently ceased, and has been superseded by Sinn Fein Courts, from which alone can any redress be obtained for ordinary crime or wrong-doing; and some, if not all, of the once Unionist minority in Nationalist Ireland, hopeless of protection from the British Government, are now advocating Dominion Home Rule or looking to agreement with Sinn Fein. The British Administration, in fact, exhibits the helplessness of an extremely feeble Government, while incurring all the odium of one that rules by force. Ireland is more discontented than ever, and there is no prospect of settlement or improvement.

To this we have come after centuries of British rule, and it would be well for everyone, whether he has been Home Ruler or Unionist, to look for the cause with a fresh mind. The permanent underlying cause of a failure so prolonged and persistent as that in Ireland is not to be found in the shortcomings of individual Governments, not even in those of the present Government. Faulty as all Governments may be, and as many British Governments in Ireland certainly have been, the Irish question would have been solved before now but for one thing—the difference between Irishmen themselves, that is between Ulster or part of Ulster and the rest of Ireland. And the lesson of past years is that this difference is inflamed and not composed by British proposals for the government of Ireland.

REJECTION OF HOME RULE BILL.

The present Home Rule Bill now before Parliament is no exception. There is much to be said in the abstract for the lines on which it was drawn; they could easily be expanded into Dominion Home Rule for a united Ireland. But apparently no one wants the Bill; no one accepts it as a solution; and Irishmen will refuse to put it in operation. We must, therefore, look to some other policy for relief. Nothing that is in the nature of a bargain between the British Government and one part of Ireland

has any chance of success: if Sinn Fein accepts it, Ulster will denounce it; if Ulster accepts it, Sinn Fein will reject it.

The only prospect for future peace and good government in Ireland is that the Irish should draw up their own scheme. This is the point Lord Hugh Cecil made very clearly a few weeks ago, but his proposal had, I think, a fatal defect. It stopped short of the one thing essential to make Irishmen agree upon their own problem. They will never do this except under pressure of a real sense of responsibility. This is what they have never yet had; for it has always been understood that as long as Irishmen differed Great Britain would go on governing or proposing plans for the government of Ireland. As long as this is so, an Irish Convention or Constituent Assembly will either differ and break up in internal discord or propose something which they know we cannot agree to; probably it will do both these things, and the present intolerant state of Ireland will continue indefinitely.

WITHDRAWAL FROM IRELAND.

The only practical policy that offers any prospect of success seems to me to have three cardinal points:

(1) A definite announcement that for these two islands of Great Britain and Ireland there can be only one foreign policy, one Army, and one Navy, and that we cannot stand a separation in these matters any more than the North could stand the separation of the South in the United States. With this exception (2) Irishmen must be as free as the peoples of the great self-governing Dominions to settle for themselves how their country is to be governed.

To give time for them to come to an agreement with each other and draw up their own scheme (3) the British Government will continue to perform as best it can the function of government in Ireland for a period not to exceed two years, but at the end of that period, or sooner if Ireland is ready, it will withdraw, arranging itself, if need be, fair terms for the retiring Constabulary and others who have served it; and the responsibility for Irish government will be on Irishmen themselves.

In no other way can we bring home to Irishmen that sense of responsibility of which we have for centuries deprived or relieved them, and the lack of which is, I believe, the deepest underlying cause of Irish troubles, or Irish disunion, and of the failure of every attempt hitherto made to find a solution of the Irish problem.

RACING folk will regret to learn that the well-known steeplechaser and paperhunt pony Sans Pour damaged himself so badly a few days ago that he had to be destroyed. It will be some consolation to his owner to reflect that he was well insured under the Pony Insurance scheme, a new venture which seems to be flourishing.

IMMIGRATION TO U. S.

The Problem at Ellis Island

New York, Oct. 7.—Ellis Island, melting pot of the world, is boiling as never before, with the greatest flood of immigrants in history pouring into it. Millions more are clamouring at Europe's exits, anxious to come to America and Congress will be pressed quickly to enlarge both the physical plant and working force on the island to more than double its present size, according to Immigration Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis.

Since early last summer, aliens have been entering America's front door in unprecedented numbers. The problem of housing them until they can be admitted to the country has become painful to all parties concerned. Recently, hundreds of immigrants detained for investigation had to sleep standing up, as the floors, benches and chairs already were filled with the backwash from the congested dormitories.

The tide is certain to become greater with each passing month, Commissioner Wallis felt assured. Steamship operators informed him their accommodations are booked to capacity for 12 months ahead. Government officials announced 267,000 applications had been made for passports in Poland alone, mostly by Jews, while hundreds of thousands in other parts of Europe also were anxious to cross the seas to this country.

Frequently the commissioner asked the aliens why they left Europe. Most of them replied, "no money, no eat," he said. Many Italian farmers declared they quit their native soil because of the danger of explosions when ploughing in former battlegrounds.

Added to the prospective influx of immigrants from the countries of the war Allies will be millions in from Germany, who, as soon as the way is clear, will seek passage to America, the immigration authorities have been informed by reliable and official sources.

"The immigration in the future will be limited only by the capacity of the vessels," Commissioner Wallis said.

Ellis Island authorities are trying not to keep the aliens in the holds of the vessels after arrival and are striving not to delay commerce by holding up ships in that manner and so far they have succeeded. But, no matter how fast the immigrants arrive, the examinations will not be made less rigid, but will continually be made more severe, Commissioner Wallis said.

Aliens who are refused admittance—and the percentage of rejected ones has increased greatly since before the war—are returned to the port from which they came at the expense of the steamships. Most of those admitted to America are going to industrial centres, but many are flocking to rural districts and farms, the commissioner said.

A ROYAL VINDICATION

A New York View of the Prince of Wales

While it is not quite safe to deduce from the innumerable photographs taken of the Prince of Wales in the course of his journey around the world that he found the tour personally enjoyable as informative, many of the pictures that have been printed showed a young man doing things and seeing things that almost any young man would find pleasing. The chances are, therefore, that really good times, in the course of this thoroughly modernized form of the ancient "progress," out-numbered, or at least more than balanced, what must have been the tedium of hearing over and over again about the same speech of official welcome and of making to it, necessarily, about the same response.

And perhaps the Prince, suggests the "New York Times" in a comment on the tour, was not wearied by the speeches—perhaps, as a well-trained heir apparent, with a virtuous appreciation of what he owes in return for his privileges, he accepted the task of listening and talking on these formal occasions as the performance of his allotted and accepted duty, which it certainly was, and found enjoyable the feeling he gained from having done his work in a workmanlike manner.

That satisfaction apparently was well earned wherever the Prince went. So far as has been reported, his tactfulness was continuous, and if anywhere he was guilty even of small indiscretions the fact has been concealed with more success than reasonably could have been expected in a world where critics of the British Government and its representatives abound and are far from taciturn. In a few places, indeed, feeble squeaks of protest against honours paid to this youth have made themselves just audible to attentive ears, but the squeakers have not been rewarded with the advertising in the shape of denunciation for which they yearned. Instead they were ignored, and must have undergone cruel suffering in consequence.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

Just what benefits accrued to Great Britain from the princely circumnavigation it would be difficult to define in a way to prove that the money spent on the trip was well invested. Yet, more than probably, the return on the investment will be real as well as large.

Of course, nobody ought to be surprised at seeing that a young Prince, destined or doomed one day to sit on a famous throne, can be as simple in his tastes, as affable in his manner, as kindly in his acts and as little inclined to demand servility or obsequiousness from those who meet him as is any other well-bred and courteous man of his age. Yet many doubtless did have a feeling analogous to surprise as they observed the demean-

our of this Prince of Wales, and if they only spread amid their own sort a revised opinion of Governments unlike the one with which they are familiar—even that would give the British taxpayer something for his money.

But young Edward did much more than that. He won personal liking wherever he went—a personal liking that will be a help not only to himself but also to his country when he comes into his kingdom. He must have learned, too, much not taught in courts or colleges as to the way the world is made and managed—which is highly useful information. Possibly he would have learned more if he could have travelled incognito, but to do that would have been hardly practicable, and, anyway, it would have meant the loss of all or most of the advantages derived from the journey as made.

The informality that marked the Prince's arrival in his capital is notable. Big crowds cheered in the streets through which his carriage passed, but there was next to nothing of the ceremonial in his welcome home.

THE WAVE OF LOWER PRICES—

After having travelled so long and arduously under the desert sun of high prices, with the skies above them brazen with hopelessness, it may be too much for the housewives of America to believe when told that within thirty days there will be an average drop in the price of groceries of 15 per cent. Yet this is the word that comes from the watchtower agents of the Federal Reserve Board. These who look abroad over the land and can readily detect the dust of the approaching columns of reduced price declare that in seven districts groceries show a heavy decline in respect to the volume of trade transactions during the past four weeks.

What does this mean in the terminology of the table? It means that both whole-salers and retailers are more cautious about making purchases. With that barometric sixth sense that business men must develop if they are not to go to the wall, they have discerned the movement of prices downward and are governing themselves accordingly. — "Baltimore American."

THE Japanese authorities are said to be contemplating prohibition of nude pictures of all sorts, whether these be art paintings and prints or allegorical pictures relating to ancient mythology. Their argument is that these pictures have done a great deal of harm to the morals of the young and that, when they are not to be seen or had at a book-seller's or picture vendor's, then the great purification will have been accomplished.

FIREPROOF AERO

An American Inventor's Thrilling Exhibition

New York, Oct. 7.—Experts of the Army and Navy Aviation Service to-day were preparing reports on the demonstration of a flaming oil-soaked, fire-proofed airplane and its midnight landing device, witnessed by them at Mineola. American and British experts who saw the spectacular demonstration by Paul Collins, a civilian flyer, said it marked one of the most important developments in aviation since the armistice.

Before making an ascent to an altitude of 5,000 feet Collins's machine was treated throughout with the fire-proofing "dope" and then completely saturated with gasoline. Collins himself donned a costume similarly treated. At his highest altitude he set fire to the gasoline and thrilled the countryside by his flaming, comet-like course. At about 1,000 feet he touched off two large flares of magnesium, on the tips of the wings and, by manipulating two large mirrors underneath the fuselage, he illuminated the whole landing field, enabling him to make a perfect "daylight" landing.

THE TERROR IN RUSSIA

From a well-known Jewish merchant who recently arrived at Harbin from Kazan the "Russian Echo" has obtained some particulars of life in the Volga district to-day. The merchant in question, who travelled with a contingent of German prisoners, relates that life in Kazan is dreadful and the picture seems more awful still because of a drought and a year of scarcity along the Volga, Kama, Belaja, and parts of Western Siberia. There is no fuel and over 800 wooden houses are about to be pulled down. Typhoid and other diseases claim a mass of victims. There are no physicians, no medications, while need and starvation are leading to suicide.

The "terror," after a spell of quietude during the summer, continues. The prisons are filled; hundreds of people are killed and murdered. To see one's friends is impossible. Either they are chased away from their homes, or need and fright have obliged them to take refuge in other cities. To leave the town in a legal way is impossible as there are barricades on all the main roads. Instead of 30 steamers daily as in former times leaving Kazan to go up and down the Volga there is now only one.

ACCORDING to the "Jiji" the Japanese barracks on the eastern coast of Saghalien were reduced to ashes by fire on the 28th ultimo. The fire started from the furnace room of the wireless plant. No casualties occurred but, in the absence of any other buildings to accommodate the troops, they were obliged to live under canvas until the barrack were reconstructed.

THE FRENCH SERVANT

And Despairing Housewives

The war has affected the servant question even more in France than in England. The class that previously went into service as a matter of course is now seeking any other work where there is more freedom and position, preferably a bank or office. For in France an afternoon's outing once a fortnight is considered enough for her servants by nearly every French housewife. With this lack of liberty the high wages do not entice many into domestic service. It is incredible to hear of the numbers of families of the upper classes who are absolutely without servant. In the provinces it is possible to find a *femme de chambre* who will accept 80 francs a month, but in the larger towns and country houses, if such a rarity as a maid can be found, she will demand 120 to 150 francs or more. And she must be humoured, while knowing how great the demand is, for almost nothing she will pack up her box and leave, to be snapped up instantly by one of a multitude of waiting, despairing mistresses. Many servants of both sexes are now receiving 400 francs a month, which is equal to £192 per annum at the pre-war rate of exchange.

I stayed lately at a neighbouring chateau, says a winter in a Home paper. There were no servants there at all. Poor old toothless Thérèse, of the *bassecour*, who did all the dairy and farm work, cooked for us and carried the soup and vegetables over to the house. Monsieur had vainly scoured the country in search of a cook. He and Madame worked all day in the house and garden, the children swept the stairs and turned out the rooms, and we did the washing, ironing, boots, knives, setting and clearing away meals in an endless round. Life was as simple as in the cottage of any peasant, and bread was the staple food. The family rose early in the morning and went to bed at 8.30 or nine, after the customary gabbled prayers.

A few days ago I called on some friends in the town. Suzanne, the eldest daughter, opened the door herself. I had never seen her untidy before, but sweeping and dusting and cooking accounted now for her dishevelled appearance.

A few days ago when I arrived at the Chateau of R., Madame told me she was so tired of cooking that they all dined twice a day at an *estaminet*. The newly-acquired *femme de chambre* managed the *petit déjeuner*, and the daughters of the house put out the cider and beer and tarts for *gouter*, but that was all they cared to do after weeks of drudgery in the kitchen.

This evening, on our arrival home from a meal at an *estaminet*, Madame la Comtesse picked up an English newspaper.

"Bah!" she said, after glancing at the advertisements for French servants for England. "The English are voleurs. When I write

THE MECHANISM OF REVOLUTION

To the October number of the "Nineteenth Century and After" Mr. St. Loe Strachey contributes an article under the title of the "Mechanism of Revolution." Premising that our world is oppressed by the fear of revolution, he contends that the only safeguard against it is to understand how anarchic mutations in human affairs come about. First, those who desire to defeat revolution must educate themselves and their followers in the work of opposition. Secondly, it should be understood that the opportunity for, indeed the cause of, revolution is the failure of those who hold the reins of government to govern. This is an incitement to some ambitious minority to seize the reins of power, and they, being the assailants, always have an advantage over the defenders, especially when the latter are incompetent. Then, when a minority gets into power, it is obliged by the force of circumstances to be a blood-stained tyrant.

Mr. Strachey defines what he means by governments ceasing to govern by instancing the refusal to take up at once the challenge of Sinn Féin, or the other challenge of "direct action" thrown down by the Labour extremists on directions from Moscow. Another example is to be found in the breakdown of the State's finances. High taxation always forms the seed ground of revolution, against which firm and sound finance is one of the best shields. Yet how seldom is low taxation the aim of democratic rulers. Mr. Strachey points out how dangerous is the plan of yielding to the demands of the revolutionaries, or of trying to sow dissension in their ranks by playing off the moderates against the extremists. A wise anti-revolutionary government must help the majority to find true expression for its desires; and in this connexion he declares that the two great parties in the State have been guilty of a capital error in not having provided us long ago with the machinery of the referendum in regard to essential, and especially constitutional legislation as opposed to merely administrative laws.

A telegram has been received at Karatsu announcing the death of Mr. John P. Carr, founder of the firm of Messrs. J. P. Carr & Co., of that port and British Consular Agent there. Mr. Carr left Japan early this year with Mrs. Carr for a holiday in England and was returning by way of Suez. A short time ago a telegram was received from Malta stating that he had been landed there and placed in a hospital for treatment; a second message just received states that he died at Malta on November 13.

letters all day to try and catch a cuisiniere, here are the English trying to take away the few we have left."

LIFE IN PETROGRAD

Lucky Ballet Dancers

A party of Czecho-Slovaks who recently arrived in Prague have made the following report on conditions in Petrograd to the "Russian Echo": Commissioners and artists in Petrograd lead the best life. In comparison the situation of the workmen is dreadful. The first get an allowance of 40 lb. of bread, 6 lb. of sugar, jam, chocolates, and other delicacies. But not all the artists are so lucky, they have to belong either to the party of the Communists or be ballet-dancers.

Officially the allowance tickets are divided into four categories: (1) the Red Army on the front, (2) academy students, (3) the Red Army behind the front, and (4) the middle class. It is interesting to note that the Bolsheviks divide the middle-class into two parts. The middle-class of the second rank only bread, the first rank a crust. Electricity is working only from 9 to 12 p.m. The trams hardly run. On the Nevsky, which is a bourgeois centre, there are no trams at all.

HOPE SPRINGING ETERNAL.

Those who have not lost all their energy live in the hope that they will be able to leave Petrograd. They are ready to leave everything behind, to jump into a train and get away from the Eden of the Communists. But the Bolsheviks watch well, and it is impossible to escape.

Lately the Bolsheviks have been especially interested in retaining the Romanoff money, realizing its value as compared with the worthless Soviet notes. There is quite a trade in it, but speculators who are discovered are immediately executed.

The death is reported of Viscount Higashizono, who was the first chamberlain of the late Meiji Emperor, and Chief of Court Pictorial, at the age of 70. Viscount Higashizono was of a family of hereditary courtiers and was created Viscount in 1884. Viscountess Higashizono is the sister of Lieutenant-General Prince Kuni.

THE Hyogo Police have been active since the 6th instant, when they arrested one Kakiyama Minoru, and took two wicker baskets from his house. Following this arrest two other men were also taken into custody. Though particulars are not yet available these arrests are believed to have connexion with the smuggling of morphia to Kobe from China. As a result of the police search ten cans of morphia valued at about Y.700 was discovered in Kakiyama's house a few days ago, and he confessed to having associated with three other accomplices. On the arrest of Kakiyama the third confederate fled. The men arrested were very unwilling to confess, and it was believed that they were shielding more important operators.

JAPANESE GOD OF HEALING

Scenes at a Famous Temple

During the intense heat of the Tokio summer I sought relief for a short period in the mountains not far from one of Japan's most noted temples, the Zenkoji, where thousands gather from year to year seeking cure or amelioration of bodily ills, writes the Tokio correspondent of the "Morning Post." The ancient edifice is situated in a city of some 50,000 souls, overlooking a vast plain sloping gently from the highlands and is flanked by verdant hills. The town of Nagano has very good inns for the accommodation of devotees.

Approaching the great main gateway of the temple one gazes at the hundreds entering and departing, old and young, from every corner of the Empire; some smiling with satisfaction, others looking gravely doubtful. A toothache or a bit of chronic rheumatism is a tough task, even for a god. The high, broad gateway, with its quaint roof, is guarded on either side by colossal grotesque figures, called Nio-ō, carved by a great sculptor, and costing more than Y.100,000. These are not gods, as some foreigners suppose; they are watchdogs from the nether regions to frighten off demons or other forms of evil, and serve in some measure the purpose of gargoyles and other impossible pieces of sculpture seen on churches in the West.

AN IMPERIAL ABBESS.

Immediately within the gate is the elaborate abode of a Princess Abbess, a member of the Japanese Imperial family, possibly the only nun-Princess in the world. It is not often that Japanese Buddhism is found thus honouring a woman; for until a few years ago women were mentioned on the same placard with dogs and beggars as forbidden to enter the precincts of temples.

In a great hall one sees innumerable small black lacquered tablets on pedestals like little tombstones. These represent the spirits of those for whom payment has been made to the temple for masses for the repose of their souls. It is noticeable that some of the tablets represent the spirits of distinguished personages who departed this life centuries ago, such as Takeda Shingen, the noted warrior of the civil wars. He belonged to that district, and if the people failed to appease his spirit misfortune might come. As these tablets number, it is said, more than 10,000, the revenue from masses alone must be considerable. Small bags are seen to contain relics of the dead, a tooth, a finger nail or joint, and so on, which one may view for a consideration. The whole thing reminds one very much of southern Italy.

The Zenkoji has many images, but especially a metal one of Buddha, which is alleged to date from 975 A.D., though the additional in-

formation that it drifted ashore on the neighbouring coast is apt to cast doubt on the reliability of the tradition. One of the more interesting statues is that of Binzuru, the god of healing, whose more important physical parts are practically all rubbed away by patients seeking his healing power. The Japanese devotee is not so considerate as those who frequent St. Peter's at Rome, where the patronal Apostle has lost only a great toe through rubbing; for Binzuru is sadly disfigured, being minus eyes and other necessities of deity.

AWAKENING THE GODS.

Standing by for a moment, one sees a woman enter, glance about in awe at the sacred objects, especially the altar, which she at once approaches, and then pulls a bell-rope to wake up the gods, for Japanese gods take a nap occasionally, as they did in the old world of Baal's time. She claps her hands to announce that she is ready to pray, and, having uttered her brief petition, throws her mite into the huge money box before the altar, and turns to the god that heals. If she has trachoma badly, as many worshippers have, she rubs the eyes of Binzuru and then her own. Or, just as often, she rubs her own first, as though she would transfer the disease to the god, which no doubt she often does; and then the god thoughtlessly transfers it to the next one who rubs his bacteria-rubbed eyes. Often it is a mother with a baby on her back; and the little sore eyes are rubbed, too, and the virtue of the god transferred or the ailment transferred to the god.

THE WORLD TO-DAY IN A NUTSHELL

Put 100 men on an island where fish is a staple article of sustenance. Twenty-five of the men catch fish. Twenty-five cook the fish. Twenty-five hunt fruit and vegetables. The entire company eats what thus is gathered and prepared.

So long as everybody works there is plenty. All hands are happy.

Ten of the allotted fish-catchers stop catching fish.

Ten more dry and hide part of the fish they catch.

Five continue to catch fish, but work only part of the day at it.

Fewer fish go into the community kitchen.

But the same number of men insist upon having the same amount of fish to eat as they had before.

The 50 men who formerly cleaned and cooked the fish have less to do, owing to the under-supply of fish. But they continue to demand food.

Gradually greater burdens are laid upon the fruit and vegetable hunters. These insist upon a larger share of fish in return for their larger efforts in gathering fruit and vegetables. It is denied them, and soon 20 of the 25 quit gathering fruit and vegetables.

But the entire 100 men continue

DISARMAMENT PLANNED BY LABOUR

Stir Created by Powerful Organization

Washington, Oct. 14.—American workers in the arsenals, munitions plants and navy yards are preparing to make what is declared to be the first practical move to end the war.

The International Machinists' Association, one of the most powerful labour organizations in the United States, with a membership of 350,000, and control over all of the organized machinists employed in the manufacture of munitions and naval vessels, will take initial steps within a month to call on a conference of metal workers of the world for concerted action on a programme to bring about the world's disarmament.

This announcement, coming today from William H. Johnston, head of the organization, produced a sensation in official labour circles. The move, it was pointed out, is the most radical departure from the policies of organized labour in America taken in years and assumes special importance because it comes from the third largest union in the American Federation of Labour.

Next to the miners, it is regarded as the most powerful body affiliated with the federation. Also it constitutes, in effect, repudiation of Samuel Gompers' stand on European labour.

Johnston said his organization will request the international federation of trade unions to arrange the conference it proposes. Samuel Gompers, in his recent statement repudiating European labour, announced that the American Federation would sever connexion with this international federation on account of its Bolshevik tendencies.

"Mr. Gompers' statement on severing relations with European labour is not the position of the International Association of Machinists nor is it the position of the American Federation of Labour. It is Mr. Gompers' position," Johnston said recently.—"The San Francisco Journal."

to insist on their right to eat.

The daily food supply gradually shrinks. The man with two fishes demands three bananas in exchange for one of them. The man with two bananas refuses to part with one for fewer than three fish.

Finally the 10 men remaining at work quit in disgust. Everybody continues to eat. The hidden fish are brought to light and consumed. Comes a day when there is no food of any kind. Everybody on the islands blames everybody else.

What would seem to be the solution? Exactly! We thought you would guess it.

For we repeat that you cannot eat, buy, sell, steal, give away, hoard, wear, use, play with or gamble with what is not—"Chicago Herald and Examiner."

MAIL NOTICES

Next Mail In

Per M.M.S. Amazone	Dec. 2
Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia	4
Per P. & O. S. Dunera	6
Per P. & O. S. Sicilia	7
Per P.M.S. Colombia	10
Per L.T.S. Nippon	15
Per M.M.S. André Lebon	18
Per R.M.S. Montegale	19
Per P. & O. S. Plassy	25
Per R.M.S. Empress of Japan	26
Per M.M.S. Paul Lecat	29

Next Mail Out

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, ETC.—

Per O.S.K.S. Havana Maru	Nov. 29
Per P. & O. S. Somali	Dec. 4
Per M.M.S. Chili	5
Per N.Y.K.S. Kamo Maru	6
Per P. & O. S. Dunera	8
Per L.T.S. Persia	11
Per P. & O. S. Devanha	15
Per M.M.S. Amazone	19
Per P. & O. S. Sicilia	27

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:

Per N.Y.K.S. Yamashiro Maru	Nov. 30
Per P.M.S. Ecuador	Dec. 4
Per O.S.K.S. Africa Maru	4
Per C.M.S. China	7
Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia	18
Per N.Y.K.S. Fushimi Maru	18
Per T.K.K.S. Korea Maru	20
Per P.M.S. Venezuela	29

PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per str. Pyrrhus, November 20. From Hongkong. Mr. A. C. Akehurst, Mrs. N. R. Billings, Mr. J. Billings, Mr. G. M. Billings, Mr. K. W. Campbell, Miss L. Dillow, Miss A. Fergusson, Mr. J. Harvie, Miss M. C. Harvie, Miss M. G. Hawker, Mr. P. Isherwood, Mrs. E. M. Isherwood, Mr. J. M. Isherwood, Mr. W. King, Mr. F. Large, Mrs. A. J. Large, Mr. M. Large, Miss M. F. Logan, Miss E. K. Pape, Mrs. E. V. Rouse, Mr. O. Rouse, Mr. D. Rouse, Mr. M. Rouse, Miss H. H. Turner, Miss F. M. Watson, Mr. W. C. White, Mrs. A. M. White, Mrs. D. F. Lee, Mr. R. G. Albott, Mr. J. Klemantaski, Mrs. E. Klemantaski, Mr. L. Klemantaski.

Per str. Iyo Maru, November 20. From London—Mrs. E. E. Lloyd and daughter, Mrs. M. C. Butcher and daughter, Mrs. M. D. Paar, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Nottingham, Mr. M. Gomersall, Mr. and Mrs. F. Richard and daughter, Mr. P. Kahn, Colonel R. Nagai, Lieut. Com. de Y. Ikuta, Capt. T. Tadokoro, Mr. S. Hongo, Mr. Y. Tada, Mr. T. Murahara, Mrs. T. Hrooka and 3 children, Mr. I. Kono, Mr. T. Morikawa, Mr. Y. Kawada, Dr. R. Oyama, Mr. J. Noguchi, Mr. K. Torii, Mr. T. Ijichi, Mr. H. Katsube, Mr. K. Kawarada, Mrs. Illsaas, Mrs. F. W. Harper and 3 children, Miss P. Smet, Miss D. Ballard, Miss F. G. Wrav, Miss E. M. Jackson, Miss R. M. Ford, Mr. R. H. Walker, Mr. J. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. E. Shelling.

Per str. Chili, November 20. From Marseilles. Miss Mech, Miss M. A. Evans, Mrs. S. A. Evans, Mr. Schoch, Mrs. Broadgeest, Dr. Gernis, Dr. Arnaud, Mr. Bernubé, Mr. Fontaine, Mr. Foll, Mr. Bertrand, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Rouse, Mr. and Mrs. Marybon and 2 children, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Bauld, Mr. Koppins, Messrs. Jautsen and Miller, Dubois, Cr. Mack, Mrs. Verge and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Seeref, Mr. Peech, Mr. Pericand, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Peech, Mr. Pericand, Mr. Saryevy, S. Zarby, Mr. R. Baron. From Saigon. Messrs. Le Floch, Delara, Fortin, Bonruegue, Foubat and Jochaudde Plessis, Guilchert, Mrs. Schlik, Mrs. Davidoff, Messrs. Abranowitz and Zemalman, Mrs. Dilowitch, Mr.

Stibs, Mr. Morvannou. From Colombo. Mr. R. P. Boucherie, Mr. R. P. Morel. From Singapore. Mr. F. Setsna. From Port Said. Mr. Macholi Saronti. From Hongkong. Mr. Bouchard.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia, November 20. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Allison, Mr. E. B. Block, Mr. C. Brock, Mr. and Miss Chan Harr, Mr. P. H. Cobb, Mr. W. C. Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Cook, Mr. C. M. Bottrell, Mr. Haig Dilekian, Mr. E. Des Voeux, Mr. and Mrs. M. Dietrich and son, Mrs. S. Fertik, Mr. R. Grimshaw, Mr. S. E. Grimshaw, Mr. D. M. Goodall, Mr. A. W. Hughes, Mr. W. S. Mallory, Jr., Major F. Humbert, Mr. D. A. Hopson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Karl, Mrs. G. Kepeman, Miss J. Leeson, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. and Miss Lee, Mr. D. W. Leach, Miss M. de Loyzaga, Mrs. J. L. de and Master Mencarini, Mr. G. J. Miles, Dr. H. H. Morris, Mr. M. S. Mackay, Mr. A. B. Miccia, Mrs. F. M. Ozerio, Mr. H. B. Ollerdesen, Mr. O. E. Ollerdesen, Mr. Pott, Mr. A. E. Piercy, Miss L. Rozario, Mr. S. and Miss Sudka, Rev. C. E. Spencer, Miss L. H. Seeis, Mr. A. Woods, Major L. Wainwright, Mr. R. O. Leavell, Mr. G. J. Petrocelli, Mr. H. M. Pitt, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stone, Major and Mrs. R. L. Eichelberger, Capt. A. Steinberg.

Per str. Suiyang, November 21. From Hongkong. Mr. C. W. Smith, Mr. S. W. Rowell, Mr. J. Taylor. From Amoy. Mrs. R. Dudley and child.

Per str. Omi Maru, November 21. From Kobe. Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Blik, Monsieur and Madame L. Bera, Mr. F. Conley, Mr. Robert Cordes, Mr. W. W. Clements, Mr. S. T. Grigg, Mr. R. A. G. Briel, Mr. J. R. Toley, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Friedger, Miss M. L. Frazee, Mr. A. V. Hanscom, Mr. D. J. Hanscom, Mr. H. A. May, Mr. and Mrs. C. Reaves and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Thompson and children.

Per str. Awa Maru, November 21. From London. Mr. G. Alexander, Mrs. J. G. Andersen, Miss D. R. Andersen, Miss M. Q. Andersen, Miss S. B. Andersen, Miss I. L. Andersen, Miss N. E. Andersen, Master P. S. Q. Andersen, Mr. F. B. Carmichael, Mrs. Carmichael, Master J. A. Carmichael, Mr. H. B. Ellistor, Mr. A. P. Finch, Mr. C. Karas, Mrs. H. Karas, Mr. J. H. Lilley, Mr. and Mrs. Banning Lover and 3 children, Mr. T. Makino, Mrs. W. Norris, Mr. T. L. Philip, Mr. T. Takasaki, Mr. A. E. Tipper, Mrs. R. Tipper, Miss W. Tipper, Master R. S. Tipper, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Keen, Miss G. Keen, Miss M. Keen, Mrs. A. L. M. Marshall, Mr. H. W. Reece, Mrs. M. E. E. Reece, Mr. J. A. Broadbelt, Mrs. L. D. Broadbelt, Miss E. M. L. Broadbelt, Miss E. Stephenson.

Per str. Takeshima Maru, November 22. From Japan. Mr. H. S. Donaldson, Miss L. V. Groh, Miss S. M. G. Malunin, Miss B. Evenson, Miss I. Inoe, Rev. and Mrs. Y. A. Mun'a.

Per str. Sunning, November 22. From Hongkong. Mrs. W. K. Lupton, Mr. E. T. Dowley.

Per P. & O. S. Devanha, November 22. From London. Mr. Hammond, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. J. H. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Carr, and 2 children, Miss J. McNeill, Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch and 2 children, Mrs. Gayes and 2 children, Mr. G. C. Holt, Mrs. J. Lewis and 2 children, Miss A. Smarthwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Berkin and infant, Mr. S. R. Michael, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Black, Mrs. H. M. Gorton, Mrs. R. N. McLeod, Baroness Clifton, Mrs. and Miss Barton, child and nurse, Miss F. Tuthill, Rev. Webster, Rev. and Mrs. Rattenbury and 2 children, Miss Champless, Mrs. Sims and 2 children, Mrs. F. Lawrence, Miss L. Hopkins, Miss E. Summerskill, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, infant and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgkin, Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Miss E. Stringer, Mr. J. Colquhoun, Mrs. D. H. Read, Mr. E. H.

Hutchinson, Mrs. Miller, Mr. Liddell and 3 children and nurse, Mr. C. McDougal, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair and 2 children, Mr. Habecost, Mr. D. McColl, Mrs. and Miss Manger, Mrs. L. Lawrie, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and child, Mrs. H. Rennie, Mrs. and Miss Monaghan, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Sharples, Mrs. Hunter, Miss V. Hunter, Miss B. Hunter, Mrs. H. A. Lee, Mrs. Lachlan and child, Mr. and Mrs. Weller and 3 children, Miss G. C. Davey, Mrs. Weller's 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Apene and 2 children, Mr. J. H. Candlin, Mrs. Reynolds and 2 children, Mr. H. F. Lawson. From Singapore. Maj. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. P. Tanaka, Mr. G. Fujimoto, Miss W. Wells. From Hongkong. Mr. R. H. Elias, Mr. H. M. Gorton, Mr. E. L. Hunter, Mr. A. J. Miller, Miss P. Deck, Mrs. J. E. Bevis and child, Mrs. R. S. McDonald, Miss Score, Mr. H. E. Podmore, Mr. L. J. Cubitt.

Per str. Cordillere, November 23. From Yokohama. Mrs. Linkosky, Mrs. Adeey and infants, Mr. and Mrs. Legey, Miss Futchus. From Kobe. Messrs. A. Kerbechlin, Hildebrand, Vidisk, Lehman, Mrs. Kautman, Messrs. Segende, Vitzeald, C. Nanikram, Mrs. Rouskwsk and 3 children.

Per str. China, November 23. From San Francisco. Miss Lucy B. Abbott, Mr. Albert Alexander, Rev. and Mrs. B. H. Alexander, Miss Edith M. Alexander, Miss Mabel I. Alexander, Miss M. W. Andrews, Miss Lucy Andrus, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. J. Appel and infant, Mr. S. Barlocco, Miss Bettie Brown, Mr. P. Campbell, Miss Edia Carlson, Mr. Thos. Cock, Miss Irene Creamer, Mr. A. Cuff, Mrs. J. D. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Dekorne, Master Baldwin Dekorne, Master Melvin Dekorne, Mrs. E. Derington, Rev. and Mrs. Harry A. Dykstra, Mr. G. Fantechi, Mr. Warren M. Foley, Miss Mildred Gilbert, Mr. Raymond T. Glover, Miss Elso Hammarlund, Miss Otelia Hendrickson, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hensler, Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Oilman, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Mrs. S. Huizeaga and infant, Miss Anne Huizeaga, Miss Myrtle Huizeaga, Rev. Ruben Johnson, Mr. L. E. Jordan, Rev. and Mrs. L. Larson, Rev. Ivan H. Lindgren, Miss Pearl M. Lofus, Miss A. McCall, Miss J. McCall, Miss Bessie Mount, Dr. Karl M. Nelson, Rev. V. L. Nordlund, Miss Esther Nordlund, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Otto, Miss Gertrude Otto, Miss Janet Otto, Miss Julia J. Payne, Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Rinell, Miss Grace P. Rogers, Dr. R. P. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Shreve, Mr. and Mrs. Howard L. Shull, Miss J. Blanche Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Sogaard, Miss Doretha Sogaard, Master Peter Sogaard, Rev. and Mrs. L. M. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Tait, Mr. Cecil Taylor, Rev. and Mrs. R. F. Thelander, Master Roy P. Thelander, Miss Leonie Thibau, Mr. Penn B. Thornton, Rev. and Mrs. J. Turner, Mr. N. E. Waysfield, Miss Vera Waysfield, Miss Doris Wencke, Mrs. J. A. Westlake, Master Albert G. Williams, Mr. Ralph C. Worden, Mr. G. Wuileumier.

Per str. Kwongsang, November 24. From Hongkong. Mr. R. T. Palmer.

Per str. Chikugo Maru, November 24. From Kobe. Mr. Sidney Burn, Mrs. Rose E. Burn, Mr. Sidney J. Burn, Mr. Arnold, Mr. J. Burn, Miss I. W. Lockwood, Miss A. S. Allen, Miss Elsie Aller, Mr. D. Buyanovsky.

Per str. Ngankin, November 25. From Hankow. Mr. Bettison.

Per str. Tuckwo, November 25. From Kinkland. Miss Shoub.

Per str. Chenan, November 25. From Tsingtao. Mr. A. Peterson, Mr. J. Waterman, Lieut. J. Khasghi.

Per str. Tean, November 25. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Eldridge, Mr. P. Smith and 2 children, Mr. S. Y. Euren, Mr. M. L. Mather.

OUTWARD

Per str. Hangsang, November 20.—For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Choy.

Per str. Yawata Maru, November 20.—For Japan.—Mr. Csikanzeff, Mr. A. C. Tweedie, Mrs. and Miss Joly, Mr. and Mrs. Heame.

Per str. Empress of Asia, November 21.—For Vancouver.—Mrs. E. Arcus, Miss T. Arcus, Mr. C. H. Browitt-Taylor, Mrs. E. S. Blair, Mrs. A. M. Brown and family, Mr. A. C. Bothner-By, Mrs. Harold Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Brooks, Mr. A. C. Buswell, Mr. W. H. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. C. Campbell, Rev. and Mrs. L. D. Craighill, Mrs. J. J. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Clemens, Mr. R. J. Corbett, Rev. Dr. Chow, Mrs. C. P. Chain, Master Chas. Crane, Master Harold Crane, Mr. R. W. Dickinson, Mrs. V. M. Dorval, Mr. E. H. Dodge, Mr. J. P. de Berry, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Duncan, Mrs. R. S. Douglas, Miss Josephine Douglas, Mr. Oscar Eager, Mr. F. L. Fiske, Mr. A. J. Fournier, Miss Margaret C. Farr, Mrs. M. H. Gardner, Mrs. V. A. Gibsor, Mr. Joo. Wm. Haussermann, Mr. J. S. Hyatt, Mr. E. J. Hasen, Mr. Geo. Warren Heath, Dr. H. E. Houghton, Mrs. W. H. Hudson, Miss M. Hudson, Miss A. Hudson, Capt. J. E. Inch, Mr. and Mrs. John W. James, Mr. H. S. Kirkland, Mrs. O. Kenney, Mr. F. A. Larsen, Mrs. L. F. Livingston, Mr. William P. Lambe, Mr. Robt. Dillon Mansfield, Mrs. Robt. Dillon Mansfield, Miss Ethel Mansfield, Mrs. G. F. Marin, Mr. Emil Moor, Mr. Harold March, Mrs. Clara E. Morev, Mr. E. F. Magee, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie R. Moss, Mrs. Maxwell B. Newell, Mr. John B. Powell, Mrs. Geo. W. Palmer, Mr. D. M. Ross, Mr. E. B. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rodwell, Mr. Cornelius V. Starr, Mr. C. A. Saunders, Mr. Carl L. Seitz, Miss F. E. Shoemaker, Mr. R. W. Shoemaker, Master R. E. Shoemaker, Mr. Henri Sarthou, Rev. and Mrs. A. F. Ufford, Mr. Joseph Steinacher, Mrs. Joseph Steinacher, Mr. W. J. Waugh.

Per str. Awa Maru, November 22.—For Japan.—Mr. J. E. Scandales.

Per str. Luenho, November 22.—For Hankow.—Messrs. J. W. Clark and Donison, Mrs. J. B. Baker, Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Hodgkin.

Per str. Nile, November 22.—For San Francisco.—Miss Marie Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Coney, Mr. Jas. P. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Healey, Mrs. Dorothy G. Hughes, and Miss Joy, Mrs. S. Hiatt, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Jesman and daughter, Miss Sylvanus Jones, Miss Tatiana Sharplio, Dr. Elwood G. Towksbury, Mr. Speakmar Harold.

Per str. Suwa Maru, November 22.—For America via Japan.—Mrs. E. M. Gossie, Mr. and Mrs. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kong, Mr. I. e. Grance, Mr. E. Pavne, Mr. S. J. Michael, Mr. K. Kimura, Mrs. W. M. Christie, Mrs. Erickses and infant, Mr. M. Fkvall, Mr. H. D. Neides, Mr. H. Mittleman, Mr. and Mrs. Miles and 2 children, Mr. Mr. C. U. Sjinin, Mr. Battini.

Per str. Nelloré, November 22.—For London.—Mr. J. H. Taylor, Mr. A. E. Lockyer, Miss M. M. Shwarz, Miss Melville, Master Melville, Master and Miss Cuse, Mrs. P. Reid, Miss A. Reid, Mrs. E. Reeves, Mrs. G. I. Poole and 1 child, Dr. and Mrs. G. E. King, Miss King and 2 children, Mr. W. B. Marshall, Mr. K. A. Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, For Singapore.—Mrs. N. Maranzana, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. McBain, Mr. Shakleton. For Hongkong.—Mr. H. Biarum, Mrs. A. Kratzer, Mr. E. Hoather, Mr. F. Dunstan, Miss M. C. Dunstan, Mr. and Mrs. Dwyer, Mrs. D. K. Blair, Miss Katarina Glushkof, Mr. T. Nagashima, Mr. Flatow, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. R. S. Hobson, Mr. F. C. D. Atkin, Mr. J. E. Gray, Mrs. W. A. Davis, Master Davis.

Per str. Poyang, November 22.—For Hankow.—Mrs. Tisdall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Valentine, Mrs. M. C. Asmaan, Mr. T. Wallas.

Per str. Tungchow, November 23.—For Tientsin.—Mr. and Mrs. Tipper and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. H. Langley.

Per str. Szechuen, November 23.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. Owens, Mrs. Solaia, Mr. A. Mildner, Lieut. S. J. L. Barnett, Lieut. J. Davis.

Per str. Luenyi, November 23.—For Hankow.—Rev. Father M. Perlot, Rev. Father L. Serdoppel, Rev. Father O. Wiaus, Rev. Father M. Van Stenwinckel, Lieut. Le Flock, Mr. Arraud, Mr. and Mrs. Broadbitt, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. B. Carmichael, Miss Stephenson, Miss Broadbitt, Mr. A. A. Gall, Mr. C. McDougall, Mr. Gervais, Mr. Pericaud, Rev. M. Meillier, Rev. X. Zamtzen.

Per str. Suiwo, November 23.—For Nanking.—Rev. L. E. Durt. For Kiu-kiang.—Mr. and Mrs. Perkin and infant, Mr. Davies. For Hankow.—Misses F. Moe, L. Groh, Malm, Evenson, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Mummy, Mr. E. Denington, Mrs. R. Dudley and infant.

Per str. Hangsang, November 24.—For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Mederith, Mrs. Davies and child.

Per str. Cord'iere, November 24.—For Marseilles.—Mr. C. de Bournouville, Mrs. H. Fresson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry George, Mr. P. Leyral, Mr. A. Taton, Capt. and Mrs. Blaizol and child, Mr. E. Kempf, Mr. L. Rondon, Mr. M. Zialetta, Rev. Pères Stappers and Moonens, Mr. E. Wadolowski, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sol Miss F. Sol, Mr. and Mrs. Duboy, Messrs. Lacoste, P. Aragon, R. Brechoire, G. Martin and child, F. Toullec, G. Lozes, R. Boteille, P. Penne, J. Azama, G. Morel, P. Davin, Ben-tiere, Robin. For Port Said.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Raskin and child, Mr. O. Capuslin, Messrs. A. Aprahamian, and S. Tertzakian. For Colombo.—Messrs. A. Majid and A. Salam, Mr. Beppe. For Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. McKean Messrs. McKean, P. H. Schatzmann, B. S. Smith, W. R. Chapin and W. F. D. Nobre, Capt. H. Pearce. For Saigon.—Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Ficke and child, Mr. E. Buff. For Hongkong.—Mr. Gestread Ravul, Mr. Rene A. May, Mr. H. K. Hochschild, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. M. de Haan, Mr. J. W. Raymond, Rev. Pères F. X. Ford and D. L. McShane.

Per str. Waishing, November 24. For Nanking.—Messrs. A. J. Penny, H. Woodnett, W. H. Netting. For Hankow.—Mr. Rust, Mr. Roger Alexander.

BIRTHS

CROUCH.—On November 25, 1920, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Crouch, a son.

GLASS.—On November 23, 1920, at No. 15 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Glass, a son.

LANG.—On November 21, 1920, at No. 14 Rue Moliere, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lang, a son.

LEECH.—On November 24, 1920, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. O. Leech, a daughter.

RUMBLE.—On October 4, 1920, in London, to Mr. and Mrs. Victor J. S. Rumble, a son (Hugh Exton).

SMITH.—On October 20, 1920, at Chengtu, Szechwan, to Mr. and Mrs. Vivian Smith, Chinese Postal Service, a daughter, Stella Dorothy.

STARLING.—On November 18, 1920, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. René C. Starling, Chinkiang, a daughter

MARRIAGES

BOWERN—DORMER.—On October 12, 1920, at the Registry St. Martins Le Grand, London, Charles Aurelius Bower, Captain, C. L. C., only son of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Bower of Shanghai, to Florence Amy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dormer of London, Victoria, S.W.

LUX—WONG.—On November 18, 1920, at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Shanghai, by Rev. Father Baumert, C. J. de Lux of Hankow, to Lena Wong of Shanghai.

MACFARLANE — GILBERT. — On November 21, 1920, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Rev. Dean C. J. S. Symons, Robert Alastair Macfarlane, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Macfarlane, to Mildred Louise Gilbert, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gilbert of San Francisco, California, U.S.A.

MOLLAND — IVANOFF. — On November 22, 1920, at the Da Shih Chiao Church, Nanking, Tatiana, younger daughter of General and Mrs. Ivanoff, to Captain C. E. Molland, of the Postal Service, Nanking.

DEATHS

CHAMPKIN.—On November 20, 1920, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Constance Gwendoline, beloved wife of Cyril Champkin.

EE-PIN-CHUN.—Familiarly known by the name of "Ah-Kew" and for 50 odd years the caretaker of the Shanghai Race Course. Passed away at his residence, No. 1095 Cemetery Road, on the 16th instant. Age 79 years.

MOUSLEY.—On November 19, 1920, at Ware, Hertfordshire, England, Ada, the dearly beloved wife of Harry Mousley.

PARKINSON.—On November 23, 1920, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, T. C. Parkinson, late-master s.s. "Rotorua." Deeply regretted.

RUYTER.—On November 21, 1920, at St. Mary's Hospital, Shanghai, J. Ruyter, aged 32.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIMROD'S CURE, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

Himrod's CURE for ASTHMA

FAMED FOR 40 YEARS.

Sold in tins by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country.

Beware of Imitations.

SICAWAI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer.		Wind.		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather condition
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Direction 9 a.m.	Force (1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Nov. 19	30.19	82.4	N E	1	61.3	59.9	65.3	55.4	O. M.
" 20	30.20	81.2	W N W	2	63.2	48.9	58.8	47.7	B.
" 21	30.32	81.5	W N W	1	60.2	45.9	62.2	36.6	C.
" 22	30.35	81.8	E N E	2	56.7	49.5	66.2	45.1	O.
" 23	30.16	81.5	S S W	1	55.6	54.5	63.5	52.9	O.
" 24	30.29	81.1	N	1	52.7	49.5	57.2	45.1	O.
" 25	30.32	81.5	N N W	1	49.5	45.9	59.0	40.8	O.

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum		Maximum		Inches	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Nov. 19	57.4	33.0	62.0	47.0	0.19	Nil.
" 20	50.0	36.0	59.0	57.8	Trace.	Nil.
" 21	43.0	35.6	62.2	52.0	Nil.	Nil.
" 22	50.0	36.0	64.2	62.4	Nil.	Nil.
" 23	55.4	42.0	63.8	67.2	0.18	Nil.
" 24	49.0	35.0	59.8	53.8	Trace.	Nil.
" 25	44.6	31.0	58.8	54.8	Nil.	Nil.

There's a Sure Way to Lasting Relief

IN CASE OF Eczema, Blisters, Pimples, Boils, Eruptions, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Gout, you should realise that lotions, ointments, etc., can only give temporary benefit—to be sure of complete and lasting relief you MUST thoroughly cleanse the blood of the poisonous waste matter, the one cause of all such troubles—Clarke's Blood Mixture contains ingredients which quickly overcome and expel the impurities, that's why so many lasting cures stand to its credit. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

**Clarke's
Blood
Mixture**

Sold by all
Chemists &
Druggists
Refuse all
Substitutes.

"Everybody's
Blood Purifier"

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

Recent Book Accessions Suitable for Christmas Gifts:

W. Camp: Training for Sports	\$1.50	R. H. Davis: Stories for Boys	\$1.00
H. Frost: Basket-Ball and Indoor Baseball for Women	1.50	G. A. Henty: Redskin and Cowboy	1.00
G. Dillistone: The Planning and Planting of Little Gardens	2.50	A. S. Pier: Boys of Saint Timothy's	1.00
L. Stoddard: The Rising Tide of Color Against White World-Supremacy	3.00	J. Hastings: The Children's Great Texts of the Bible	3.25
N. M. Butler: The International Mind	1.25	Chas. F. Kent and J. W. Jenks: Jesus' Principles of Living	1.25
N. M. Butler: A World in Ferment	1.50	E. C. Moore: West and East	6.00
L. B. L. Brasol: Socialism vs. Civilization	2.00	H. R. Mackintosh: The Originality of the Christian Message	1.75
J. L. Laughlin: Banking Progress	5.00	E. M. Dell: The Top of the World	2.00
J. L. Laughlin: Credit of the Nations	4.00	R. Cullum: The Heart of Unaga	2.00
A. F. Osborn: A Short Course in Advertising	2.00	B. Bairnsfather: Fragments from France Part 8	.75
J. P. Opdycke: English of Commerce	2.25	F. Irwin: Master-Auction	1.75
M. Duclaux: 20th Century French Writers	2.50	K. N. Burt: Hidden Creek	2.00
J. Galsworthy: In Chancery	2.00	W. M. Raine: The Big Town Round-up	2.00
J. Gregory: Man to Man	2.00	A. Yezierska: Hungry Hearts	1.75
M. Nicholson: Blacksheep! Blacksheep!	1.75	K. D. Wiggin: Homespun Tales	2.50
F. S. Fitzgerald: Flappers and Philosophers	1.75	A. M. Ribbany: The Hidden Treasure of Ross-mola	1.75
L. Dodge: Whispers	1.75		
H. H. Boyesen: The Modern Vikings	1.00		

EDWARD EVANS & SONS, LTD.

30 NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD

SHANGHAI